THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Ohio River Disaster--General Grant's Northeastern Tour--Internal Revenue Affairs.

More Whipping in New Castle, Delaware.

Terrible Accident on the Ohio River.

MADISON, Ind., Dec. 5.—The Madison *Courier* says a terrible accident occurred on the Ohio river last night at 11:30. The steamer United States, which was descending, and the America, ascending, collided at Rail's Landing, about two miles above Warsaw, on the Indiana side. The United States had a quantity of petroleum on her guards. The America struck her on the starboard side forward of her steps, cutting into her a considerable distance, and sinking her to about the main deck. In ten minutes fire was communicated in some way to the petroleum, and both boats were soon in flames.

It is said that some mistake was made in the signals. The America blew her whistle twice, which the pilot on the United States apparently did not hear. The America again signalled two blasts of her whistle and then the United States answered, but it was too late, as both steamers were on the point of colliding. It is believed that from seventy-five to eighty passengers have been lost, including thirty-eight women who were on board the United States. W. C. Taylor, clerk of the America, after securing the books, register, and valuables, went through the cabin kicking in the doors of state-rooms. Through his intrepidity no lives were lost on his boat. Mr. Foster and lady jumped to the deck of the America, a distance of fifteen feet, and were saved. The survivors of this terrible accident unite in praise of the management of the America after the collision. Not thirty seconds after the boats collided the United States was a mass of flame from stem to stern. The America might have been saved had she not attempted to save the passengers on the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

The Revenue Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Several members and Senators are in favor of making a separate department of the Internal Revenue Bureau. They propose to take all of the bureaus at the Treasury Department proper relating to Internal Revenue and consolidate them with the main bureau. This, it is thought, would make the department sufficiently large and important of itself. It is probable that at an early day a bill will be introduced for carrying this idea into effect.

Among the arrivals to-day is

Hon. O. J. Dickey,

successor of Thaddeus Stevens in the House.

FROM DELAWARE.

More Whipping by the Sheriff.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW CASTLE, Dec. 5.—Just before 2 o'clock Sheriff Richardson returned to town and performed the flogging ceremonies. Robert Harris, a negro boy, for stealing five dollars in greenbacks, received ten very mild lashes, never flinching. Graves, who had stood an hour in the pillory, then got twenty lashes, the yellow flesh being slightly reddened. Sluby, who had also been in the pillory full an hour, having been guilty of arson, got thirty blows, heavier than the others, his eyes running and his position being frequently changed to avoid the force of the blows. Half-a-dozen or more newspaper correspondents were looking on, and the whole thing was a purposely-made farce by the Sheriff. A white man who had been sentenced to ten lashes was pardoned by the Governor.

FROM BOSTON.

A Collision of Cars.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Last night the Fitchburg freight train, when near that place, became disconnected, and the engine stopped. The cars detached collided with two of those ahead, smashing a tank car filled with petroleum. The shock broke a lantern in the hands of the conductor, Joseph Hobbs, covering him with oil, which ignited, and he was burned to death. The tank exploded with a fearful concussion, throwing the debris of the car all around. No other person was hurt.

FROM CANADA.

The Trial of Whalen.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—The argument on the assignment of errors in the case of the Crown against Whelan was heard before the Court of Queen's Bench in Osgood's Hall yesterday, Judges Richardson, Morrison, and Adam Wilson presiding. Hon. J. H. Cameron, of counsel for the prisoner, contended there was no commission for a general session of Oyer and Terminer to be held by Chief Justice Richards; that no jury process was awarded, or could be awarded; and that the challenge of Jonathan Sparks was improperly allowed. Counsel for the Crown replied that Whelan was not entitled to a challenge, and, further, that his challenge was exhausted. Judgment will be delivered on the 21st instant.

About a foot of snow fell last night, and it is still snowing.

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Gen. Grant's Visit and his Intentions.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5.—General Grant arrived here from Boston at 10:30 this morning. Although a severe snow storm prevailed, he rode in an open carriage through several of the principal streets, which were crowded with people, to Burnside's residence, where many persons had an opportunity of personally saluting him. He will probably visit some of the manufacturing establishments this afternoon, and will leave for Hartford this evening.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—Charles Phelps, of Oneida county, and captain of a canal boat, was arrested here last evening for highway robbery. He is charged with knocking down and robbing John Morse, of Onondaga county, of $62. The sleighing is very fine this morning.

FIRST EDITION

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Exhibits Made by the Secretary of the Treasury and Controller of the Currency.

We print below abstracts of the annual reports of the Currency and Treasury Departments. Upon the inside pages will be found the Naval Department exhibit, which is of much interest.

THE TREASURY.

A Condensation of Secretary McCulloch's Report.

A special to the Boston *Herald* of yesterday says:—

Secretary McCulloch's report is in the printer's hands. The Secretary congratulates the country that the national finances are in a good condition, and that the nation has not suffered from an expansive credit system, based on a too redundant currency. Economy in public and private business interests has diverted industry into healthy channels, and he believes that with proper financial legislation, in the revision of the tariff and the modification of certain portions of the Internal Revenue laws, the path to specie payments may be reached, though he is opposed to naming by legislation any time for resuming, and declares that nothing can be gained by forced resumption. The funding of the public debt he regards as one step towards resumption. The report shows that up to date of the 7·30 bonds, $827,629,350 have been funded into 5-20 6 per cent. bonds; of the first series, $299,555,700; second series, $330,188,200; third series, $197,875,450. This leaves on the 1st of December of the outstanding 7·30 notes but $2,353,150. The floating indebtedness in the shape of compound interest notes which became due between the 10th of June, 1867, and the 16th of October, 1868, have not all been redeemed; but many have been received in exchange for 3 per cent. certificates, leaving a few millions outstanding. This policy of funding, so carefully and steadily pursued by converting the temporary loans, interest-bearing notes, etc., into a 6 per cent. gold bond—is regarded as having a most important bearing on the question of resumption. The report next discusses the contraction of the paper circulation by the redemption of United States notes. Mr. McCulloch's well-known views remain unchanged. The Secretary estimates the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, to be $250,000,000 in round numbers, though the War Department, in the event of an Indian war, will add many millions to this estimate. Last year the War Department asked for $25,000,000 for bounties, but its estimate this year is less than that amount, as no more appropriations for bounties are required. The report further shows that the annual interest on the public debt is, in round numbers, $140,000,000, and the estimate for the next fiscal year is but little in excess of that amount. The estimates of the Navy Department are some $15,000,000 less than last year, and the Secretary calls again upon Congress to continue its work of reducing the expenditures in all branches of the service. The receipts show that the internal revenue for the present fiscal year will amount to about $120,000,000, which, deducting the amount of revenue cut off by the act of March last, will prove the Secretary's estimates made last November to be correct. The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year from customs, internal revenue, lands, and miscellaneous sources, is many millions in excess of the expenditures. This year the estimated excess was but $9,000,000. Of course these estimates do not include the contingency of an Indian war. The Secretary's report will show that the public debt has been reduced during the year from November 1, 1867, to November 1, 1868—the dates at which the comparison is made—$35,624,102·82. If the month of November be added to the year, the debt from November 1, 1867, to December 1, 1868, has been reduced but about $27,000,000. These figures show the amount of debt less the cash in the Treasury. The report will show an expenditure on account of the public debt of about $880 500,000, which includes redemptions, conversions, interest on the public debt, etc. The Secretary also renews the recommendation contained in his last annual report of a reorganization of the Bureaus of the Department, and most respectfully and earnestly solicits for it the favorable action of Congress. He also alludes to the taxation of Government bonds by the States, and adheres to his views on that subject.—*Telegram to Boston Herald.*

THE CURRENCY.

Annual Report of the Controller, H. L. Hurlbard.

The report of the Controller of the Currency is completed and printed in pamphlet form for submission to Congress on Tuesday. It contains important recommendations and suggestions regarding the national banking system and national finances, not heretofore included in the very brief abstracts which have been published. The following is substantially the entire report:—

On the subject of banks in voluntary liquidation, Mr. Hulburd says that section 42 of the Currency act provides that any association may go into liquidation and be closed by a vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock; that due notice of such action shall be published, etc.; and at any time after the expiration of one year from the publication of such notice the said association may pay over to the Treasurer of the United States the amount of its outstanding notes in lawful money of the United States, and take up the bonds which it has on deposit with the Treasurer as security for such circulating notes, leaving it optional with the bank or its representatives to take up the bonds or not. Under this provision a bank may go into liquidation, pay off its depositors and other creditors, do no business, have no existence as a bank of discount and deposit, and yet reap all the benefits of a circulation guaranteed by the Government. In some cases the ownership has been concentrated in the hands of two or three individuals, who continue to do business as private bankers, avoid taxation, evade the requirements of the Currency act, and still retain the most profitable features of a national bank. To correct abuses of this kind, it is suggested that national banking associations which go into voluntary liquidation be required to provide for their outstanding circulation in lawful money, and take up their bonds within three or six months; in default of which, the Controller shall have power to sell their bonds by auction in New York city, and, after paying to the Treasurer the amount of the outstanding circulation of the bank in lawful money, to pay over any excess that may be realized from the sale of the bonds to the association or its legal representatives. Banks that are winding up for the purpose of consolidating with other banks, or with a view of reorganizing at some other and more desirable points, should be excepted from the foregoing requirements.

The Controller speaks as follows in regard to the periodical stringency in New York city:—A careful study of the bank statements of New York, taken separately, and the application of the facts so obtained to the aggregate statement or abstract of the whole, affords valuable and instructive information. The abstract shows the total of loans to be $163,684 000. An examination of the statements in detail shows the character of the loans to be substantially as follows:—Commercial or business paper, $90,000,000; demand loans, $68,500,000; accommodating loans, $3,500 000; suspended loans, $1,500,000; total, $163,500,000. Nine-sixteenths or rather more than half the loan is legitimate business paper; the balance is upon call or for accommodation. The amount loaned on call or for commercial purposes is not stated, but trustworthy information leads to the belief that it is very small. The customs and necessities of trade are of such a character as to preclude loans of this kind. In addition to this direct loan of $70,000,000, they furnished facilities by means of certified checks to the same class of operators to an amount ranging from $110,000,000 to $120,000,000 daily. On the 5th of October the amount was $112,800,000, and these checks are made to swell the amount of individual deposits. They are credited to depositors as money, and are circulated and treated as money by the banks and by their customers. Yet, when ascertaining the amount of deposits upon which they must hold a reserve, or upon which they must pay taxes, the banks invariably deduct all such checks on hand. For instance, on the first Monday of October they reported:—Individual deposits, $224,170,000; but deducting checks on hand, $112 800,000, they had actual deposits of $111,370,000. Taking the call loans and the certified checks together, the somewhat startling fact is developed that the New York national banks furnish $70,000 000 of capital and $112,000,000 of credit for speculation. The use of certified checks is a direct inflation to that extent, which stimulates the stock market and keeps the price of a large class of miscellaneous securities much above their actual value; so that the market is feverish and fluctuating, and a slight stringency reduces the prices. Taking advantage of an active demand for money to move the crops, West and South, shrewd operators form their combinations to depress the market by "locking up" money, withdrawing all they can control or borrow from the common fund; money becomes scarce, the rate of interest advances, and stocks decline. The legitimate demand for money continues and, fearful of trenching on their reserve, the banks are straightened for means. They dare not call in their demand loans, for that would compel their customers to sell securities on a falling market, which would make matters worse. Habitually lending their means to the utmost limit of prudence, and their credit much beyond that limit, to brokers and speculators, they are powerless to afford relief. Their customers, by the force of circumstances, become their masters. The banks cannot hold back or withdraw from the dilemma in which their mode of doing business has placed them. They must carry the load to save their margins. A panic, which should greatly reduce the price of securities, would occasion serious if not fatal results to the banks most extensively engaged in such operations, and would produce a feeling of insecurity which would be very dangerous to the entire banking interest of the country. The fact that a banking interest capital and surplus of $100,000,000 can be and has been repeatedly placed at the mercy of a few shrewd, though bold and unscrupulous men, is evidence of some inherent defect in its management, and the foregoing statement may serve in some degree to show where the error lies:—First, in demand or call loans to brokers and speculators on collateral security, by which nearly one-half the active resources of the banks are used directly to foster and promote speculative operations; secondly, certified checks or loans of credit to the same class of men, whereby stocks are inflated and immense operations are carried on daily upon fictitious capital; third, the payment of interest on bank balances, which, being payable on demand must be loaned on call in order to avoid loss.

Under the head of specie payments the Controller says:—"The subject of specie payments naturally comes up whenever the currency question is discussed, and much ingenuity has been exercised in devising plans for an early resumption. The principal obstacle to specie payments may be found in the statement of the public debt of the United States for the 1st of October, 1868, under the head of 'debt bearing no interest,' as follows:—United States notes, $356,021 073; fractional currency, $42 933 614 17, making together $388,954 687 17 of Government notes, circulating as money and designed to take the place of gold and silver by being made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the bonded debt. As long as the people prefer an inferior currency, inferior because irredeemable and inconvertible except at a heavy discount, they will have it to the entire exclusion of the precious metals. Whenever the people conclude that it is more economical to conduct the business of the country on a specie basis, they can ordain specie payments by making provision through their representatives in Congress for the payment or withdrawal of the present depreciated paper currency, issued and kept in circulation by the Government; and whenever the people wish to restore the credit of the nation, they can do it through their Representatives in Congress; by removing the only embarrassment that stands in the way by directing that provision shall be made for the payment of a floating indebtedness, amounting to $388,000,000, consisting of promises to pay that are never paid, and so established the fact that the United States is a solvent debtor, able and willing to pay every debt as it becomes due. Specie payments and the restoration of public credit are within the reach and depend upon the will of the people of the United States.

The report closes with an allusion to free banking, which we copy entire:—Whenever Congress shall inaugurate measures looking to the appreciation of United States notes to a gold standard, the effect of such measures will probably be to diminish the volume of such notes in circulation. To what extent the reduction would have to be carried in order to place them permanently on a specie basis would at present be mere matter of speculation. Doubtless a large amount might be carried, with profit to the Government and with benefit to the public, as soon as the effect of such measures becomes apparent by the gradual approach of legal-tender notes to a par with gold. The restrictions imposed upon the issue of circulating notes by national banks may be safely removed, provided the establishment of a central redeeming agency in the city of New York, at which all national bank notes are redeemable at par, shall be required by law. Any inconvenience resulting from a reduction of legal tenders may thus be remedied, and the remedy will be in the hands of the only competent judge of the necessities of the case, the business public of the United States.

WOODEN RAILROADS.

Curious Affair on the Adirondacks.

A correspondent of the Mon real *Gazette* gives this interesting account of a wooden railway now in operation at Clifton, in Northern New York, near the Canal line, and on which immense quantities of iron ore are transported from the Adirondack mines:—

"The grading is the same as for an iron road, except that suffer grades can be ascended. The ties are of the ordinary description, but are not squared on any side and on the Clifton road are placed at the usual distance of three feet apart, except on the trestles, where there are three ties to every two yards. In future, however, the engineer proposes to put the three ties to every two yards, as he proposes running heavier engines.

The rails are of maple, six inches by four; but in future their shape will be altered a little, without increasing the quantity of timber, making them three and a half inches on top by seven inches deep, so as to be better adapted to the increased weight of engines (fourteen tons instead of ten). Notches are cut in the round ties to such a depth as to keep the bottom of the rail about two inches from the ground after the road is ballasted, and the rail projects sufficiently above the notched tie to allow the flange of the wheel to pass. The rails are fastened to the ties by a couple of hard wood wedges, driven in opposite directions on the outside of the rail, within the notch. This has the effect of making the whole superstructure one solid mass without the addition of any spikes or pins.

In making the curves the rail itself is bent to the required shape, so that there is no angularity whatever in the lines of rails. The trestles are of the simplest description. They consist of two upright sticks of square timber immediately under the rails, let into a transverse stick, which are braced to the sticks of timber laid lengthwise, from one trestle to another, immediately under the line of rails, in each direction. This is further supported by a similar stick of timber at each side, from the head of the trestle to the base, in a slanting direction, the whole of which is let into a squared log at the base. The wooden rail is not a new invention, but Mr. Hulbert, the engineer, has succeeded in making it available without using a particle of iron in the whole structure, and has, moreover, demonstrated that such railways can be used for long distances at a moderate cost, and this through a country where an iron line, as ordinarily constructed, would be practically an engineering impossibility. Mr. Hulbert says that he is willing to contract to lay the superstructure of a wooden railway of his own improved construction at the rate of $1500, American currency, a mile, where maple and hemlock can be obtained at reasonable rates. Since my visit I have become so convinced of the extreme usefulness of such lines of railways in developing the resources of a new country and acting as feeders to the trunk lines, that I have no hesitation in prophesying that before many years we shall find them running in all directions through the Dominion.

PARAGUAY.

Lopez Not a Monster.

The Providence *Journal* publishes a private letter from Paraguay, which says:—

Overwhelming force may drive Paraguay to disband her armies and adopt guerilla warfare; which done, all South America could not conquer her. So that it would seem, let the contest go on as it may, that all the blood which has been shed, and all the treasure that has been spent by the allies, have been wickedly sacrificed to despoil and destroy a peaceable and prosperous nation, whose only crime seems to have been that it minded its own business and became rich. As to the recent reported outrages upon the American Legation, the writer cannot believe, from what he has heard of the character of Lopez, and his regard for the United States, that he could have perpetrated them without just cause. If, however, Lopez has outraged our flag, the Government cannot move too rapidly to wipe out the disgrace.

To do this, however, will require many vessels and much money; for the fleet of which the papers speak so confidently, that Admiral Davis is to send to Paraguay, can consist at best of but three vessels, one of which is a tub, that will, under favorable circumstances, accomplish seven knots an hour; of the other two, one is a converted blockade runner, and the other a nondescript, but both can, however, with good weather, keep speed with the tub. Should this formidable fleet ever reach Asuncion, and its battery of about twenty effective guns be brought to bear, Lopez might be brought to terms. Should he, it would be a refreshing experience for the Brazilians, showing them now our Government's superior intelligence in providing for our foreign stations horrible engines of war enables us to accomplish that which they cannot, with a powerful army and numerous iron-clad fleet, after four years of trial.

UNFORTUNATE.

The Trsbulations of a Scotchman.

A cannie Scot, having emigrated from Scotland many years since, leaving behind him a wife, settled in Schenectady, N. Y., where he married again. A short time since he learned that his first wife had fallen heir to a considerable property, and he determined to return to Scotland and live in ease and comfort upon her possessions. He took passage from New York, and on the ship in which he sailed made the acquaintance of a Scotch woman, who, having lost her husband in America, was now on her way home to spend the remainder of her days among the banks and braes of her native land. The woman was taken sick on the passage, and our much-married hero attended her bedside and ministered to her wants.

One day she gave him the key to her trunk for the purpose of getting for her some article which her wants required, when he embraced the opportunity to steal a gold watch and chain—the property of her deceased husband—from the trunk. The property was not missed until the woman reached her friends in Scotland; and, having learned from her companion on the voyage whither his steps were tending, she repaired thither, but found that the first wife had refused to shelter him, and had very properly kicked him out of doors. In this dilemma the man retraced his steps to America—the woman whom he had robbed following him. The watch, pawned to the steward of the steamer, furnished him the means of passage back again, and in course of time he arrived at Schenectady, where he was quietly living when his victim appeared to him like Balquo's ghost to Macbeth's guilty soul. She demanded the restitution of the watch, which of course he was unable to make, and he even denied that he had robbed her at all. Compelled to appeal to the law, the woman swore out a warrant against the man, and the Schenectady police arrested him. The chain was found in his possession. The woman is now in quest of the steward who took the watch in pawn, and with her courage and determination can scarcely fail to recover it.

MARYLAND.

Financial Condition of the State.

In a quiet and unpretentious way the State of Maryland is growing in wealth and making substantial improvements, ranking her really among the most prosperous of the Atlantic States. Her financial affairs, we see by an exhibit sent to us by a prominent citizen of that State, are in a notably healthy condition. By this exhibit we find the exact debt of the State to be $11,712,190 45, and as an offset to this debt she holds stocks for the sinking fund amounting to $1,591 509 71, and productive stocks, on which she receives interest or dividends amounting to $5 547,479, making a total of stocks held by the State $7 137,979 71, and on which she receives interest and dividends amounting to $428 634 09, or equal to the interest on $7,143 901·50 of her debt, which, deducted from her entire debt, will leave $4 598,288 95, on which she has to provide interest. As a further offset to this debt of $4,568 288 95—on which she has to provide the interest—she holds unproductive stocks and balances due by accounting officers amounting to $30 601,926 86 which, if put on the market, would realize in round numbers, at the lowest figures, $10,000 000. Therefore it can safely be said that the State has no debt, but, on the contrary, holds stocks sufficient, if put in the market, to not only pay her entire debt, but leave in the treasury a surplus of five and a half millions.—*Washington Star.*

Financial Items.

From the Times.

"The market for Money has assumed much steadiness at 6@7 per cent. to the brokers in stocks, and 7@8 per cent. on prime merchant paper of short date to the discount brokers. We hear of 15@8% day engagements at 7 per cent. on stock collateral including the public funds. As remarked yesterday, the confidence of borrowers, on call, is not very strong in an easy market through the month of December, and hence their readiness to pay full 7 per cent. on loans to run to the New Year. The public funds, to-day, show much firmness, especially at the close of the day, the prices at the 2·15 Government Board being quite stiff on all classes of the 6-20s—the old of 1867, 111⅛@⅝; the new of 1867, 110½@⅝ per cent. The Border State Bonds rather weaker than on Thursday."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Money is 6@7 per cent od call, with a fair demand from brokers. On Governments considerable amounts were left at 5 per cent. In commercial paper there was no change.

"Sterling Exchange is steady at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109@109⅛; London, sight, 109⅝@109¾; Paris, long, 5·18¾@5·17½; Paris, short, 5·16¼@5·15; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·17½; Swiss, 5·20@5·19; Hamburg, 36; Amsterdam, 41@41½; Frankfort, 40⅜@41; Bremen, 78¾@78½; Berlin, 71⅛@72⅛."

—The following rulings under the revenue law of July 20, 1868, have been made:—

"A manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, who sells his products away from the place of production is a dealer in tobacco, and is subject to all the liabilities and entitled to all the privileges of other dealers in tobacco. Tobacco snuff and cigars therefore, which prior to November 23 1868, were removed from the place of manufacture to his place of business as a dealer in tobacco for sale, on which prior to that date were removed and placed in the hands of his agents for that purpose, may be sold without stamps at any time prior to the date prescribed in sections 78 and 94 of the act of July 20, 1868 for stamping them in the hands of all persons selling them or offering them for sale. Tobacco, snuff, and cigars cannot, since Nov. 23 1868, be lawfully removed from the place of their manufacture or production for consumption or sale until they are packed and stamped, in accordance with the provisions of the ac of July 20, 1868, even though they have been inspected and returned and a tax has been assessed upon them. Where a tax has been assessed upon tobacco, snuff and cigars, before any tax actually accrued therein, that is, before the sale or removal for consumption, or sale, will be abated or refunded as the case may be, upon an application in proper form to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.—The First Mortgage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax* are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall street, New York, at 97½ per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange, at market rates.

H H. BOODY, Treasurer.

—The wickedest woman in New Orleans is dead.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The New York Gold Market in a Flutter--Rumored Death of Napoleon--A Riot Between the Press and City Officials Reported in Paris--The European Markets.

Disaster on the Ohio River--Collision of Steamers--Many Lives Lost,

FROM NEW YORK.

Rumored Death of Napoleo and Riot in Paris--Sudden Rise in Gold.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The gold market here this morning is unusually excited and feverish. The opening price was 135½. About 11 o'clock a report reached the Gold Room that private telegrams from Paris had been received here dated this morning, announcing that a riot had broken out in Paris, in consequence of a collision between the French Government and the press. It is difficult to ascertain whether this news is true or not, but it has materially affected the market and the price of gold has suddenly advanced to 136¾. Henry Clews & Co., of Wall street, this morning before the advance in gold purchased all the Government gold offered for sale by the Sub Treasurer; the amount was $300,000, and the price paid 135·43. Another rumor is current of the death of Napoleon, but the statement is considered absurd, and is possibly a trick of the gold clique to advance the premium in Wall street.

FROM OHIO.

Collision of River Steamboats.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—Intelligence is just received here to the effect that the large passenger steamboats United States and America collided this morning about fifty miles below this city, and were both burned. The loss must be very heavy, although no particulars of the disaster have yet been received. Both boats carried the mails, which were probably lost. No lives are reported lost, and it is thought all the passengers escaped in safety.

[SECOND SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5—12 M.—It is just ascertained that a number of lives were lost by the burning of the steamers United States and America this morning, but how many is not yet known. Further particulars are anxiously awaited. The cargoes of both vessels are a total loss.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

One Hundred Lives Reported Lost.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—It is reported that the mail boats America, bound up, and the United States, bound down, collided near Warsaw, between Cincinnati and Louisville, last night, by which one hundred lives were lost. A great number of ladies on the United States perished. More particulars soon.

Accident to an Oarsman.

Walter Brown, champion oarsman, who was rowing from Pittsburg to Cincinnati on a wager, ran his boat on a pile of a bridge pier at Parkersburg, Va., this morning, and injured it so much as to be unable to proceed further.

FROM DELAWARE.

The Whipping-Post and Pillory.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW CASTLE, Del. Dec. 5.—At 11 o'clock this morning two colored boys, named Joseph Sluby and Jonathan Graves, were placed in the pillory an hour each, the first for arson and last for theft. A slow, drizzling rain added to the torture, but both bore up under the infliction very bravely. But a small crowd was present, among the number being several newspaper correspondents from New York and Philadelphia. These two boys and another are to be whipped as soon as the Sheriff arrives.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.

Snow

fell nearly all night. The ground is covered this morning with three inches. It is now melting.

The Machine Shop

of the Western Maryland Railroad at Union Bridge, Carroll county, which was

Burned Yesterday,

will be a loss of $12,000 to the company. No cars or engines were destroyed. A considerable amount of tools were saved. Work on the extension of this road to Hagerstown was partially suspended in consequence of want of funds.

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Arrival of General Grant in Providence.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 5.—General Grant arrived here this morning amid a severe snow-storm, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the large crowd that had assembled to receive him. After a drive through the principal streets of the city, he proceeded to the residence of Governor Burnside. It is understood that he leaves for Hartford this evening by a special train.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 5—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾; United States Five-twenties, 74¾. Stocks dull. Erie, 26¾; Illinois Central, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—A. M.—Cotton dull; the sales to-day will probably reach 8000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 5—A. M.—Sugar afloat dull. Linseed Oil, £26 10s @£26 15s.

Fire at Lock Haven.

LOCK HAVEN, Dec. 5.—A fire broke out in the rear of J. F. Sloan & Son's warerooms yesterday. The fire engine being under repairs, and there being no other preventative, the flames spread rapidly, and succeeded in destroying Winn & Marshall's brick block and Sloan's frame. The end of Keller's brick building was crushed in, piling brick and mortar into the Post Office. The loss is about $40,000, which is entirely covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Boy Drowned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A boy named O'Shaughnessy, while skating on a pond on Staten Island, yesterday, fell through the ice and was drowned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1868.

Money continues in fair demand. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 9@10 per cent. per annum. The demand for money at bank is greater than they are able to meet. The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were unsteady.

Government securities were a fraction higher. 105¾ was bid for 10-40s; 115¼ for 6s of 1881; 111¼ for '62 5-20s; 107½ for '64 5-20s; 108¼ for '65 5-20s; 110⅝ for July '65 5-20; 110⅜ for '67 5-20s; and 111 for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100.

Railroad shares were inactive. Camden and Amboy sold at 128½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55½, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¼, no change. 46 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 67 for Norristown; 49¼ for Reading; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 30¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 25¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. 16½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 10½ for Hestonville; and 33 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 159 was bid for Philadelphia.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 28¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 30 for Morris Canal; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200	City 6s, New		b.100
$500	Len 6s, gold		93¾
$500	do		93¾
$1000	Phil & E 7s		c. 80
$1.00	do		80
13	sh C & Am		s. 178½
55	do		s. 128¾
54	sh Leh V R		s. 56½
45	sh Penna R		s. 64¾

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 36 South Third Street:—

10·00	A. M.	.	135¾	11·45	A. M.	136¼
11·05	"	.	136	11·46	A. M.	136¾
11·07	"	.	135¾	12 05	P. M.	136¾
11·18	"	.	136¼	12·16	"	136¾
11·22	"	.	136¼	12·17	"	136¾
11·23	"	.	136	12·46	"	136¾
11·42	"	.	136¾			

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115½; old 5-20s, do., 111¾@111¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 107⅜@107½; do., 1865, 108@108¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110¾@110⅞; do., 1867, 110¾@110⅞; do., 1868, 110¾@111¼; 10-40s, 105⅜@105½. Gold, 135¼.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—4 P. M

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	124½	Clev. and Toledo R.	101¾
N. Y. and E. R.	37¼	Tol. & Wab. RR.	57½
Ph. and Rea. R.	98¼	M. & St. Pl. R. com	66½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	88¾	Adams Ex. Co.	48
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	84½	Wells, Fargo	24
Chi. and N.W. com	78½	U. S. Express	46
Chi. and N.W. pref.	82	Tennessee 6s, new	68
Chi. and R. I. R.	108	Gold	136¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	111¾	Market dull.	

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD.—First mortgage bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 per cent. and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Dec. 5.—The Flour market is characterized by extreme quietude, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5 50@5·75 for superfine; $6@6 75 for extras; $7·25@8·25 for fair and good spring and best extra family; $9@10 75 for winter wheat do., do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7·70@8 per bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and for prime lots a steady inquiry prevails at our quotations, but inferior lots are neglected; sales of red at $1 90@2 10; and amber at $2·15. Rye sells at $1 53@1·55 per bushel for Western. Corn is dull and weak; sales of old yellow at $1 21@1·23; and new do. at 90c.@$1. Oats move slowly at former rates; sales of 2000 bushels Western at 70@73c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $42 50 per ton.

Whisky is remarkably dull; sales of 50 barrels Pennsylvania at $1·04 per gallon, duty paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Arrived, steamships City of New York and Tripoli, both from Liverpool.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 5.—Arrived, steamship Scotia, this morning, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....38 | 11 A. M.....41 | 2 P. M.....43

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Port. brig Marianna IV, Goncalves, Lisboa, Jose De Bens Guimaraes.
Schr Crisis, Bowen, New Haven. Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr H. A. Hunt, Compton, Salem, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr P. A. Grau, Lake, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Annie Barton, Frink, Charleston, S. C., C. E. Baker & Co.
Schr Wm. John, Street, Baltimore, Lehigh Coal Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Hunting, from Wickford.
Schr Crisis, Bowen, from Providence.
Schr H. A. Hunt, Compton, from Boston.
Schr Wm. John, Street, from Baltimore.

SAILED.

Steamship Tonawanda, Capt Jennings, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.'s line, sailed this morning for Savannah, with the following passengers—C. H. Warner, Miss Miriam Tacoma, R. C. Kelly, F. J. Kelly, Mrs. Charlotte Muller, Wm. Laramy, Donnell Shaw.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 5—6 P. M.—Brigs Lizzie Troop and Mechanic, from West Ind'es for Philadelphia, are at the Breakwater, detained by head winds. Schr Jos. Long, from Sagua for Philadelphia, passed in this afternoon.

Schrs Queen of the West, from Philadelphia for Cardenas, and J. A. Griffin, do. for Sagua, went to sea to-day. Wind NW. JOSEPH LAFFERTA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Volunteer, Gallagher, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Jenny, Henrict, for Bremen via Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs S. B. Wheeler, Floyd; Mary Weaver Weaver; Paul & Thompson; and Godfrey, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

Schrs J. S. Detwiler, Gray, and G. H. Rent, Smith, hence for Boston; A. M. Lee Dukes, hence for Salem and Pelro, Rogers, hence for Newburyport, at Holmes Hole 2d inst.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 3d inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Grant and the Civil Service.

From the N. Y. Nation.

There are rumors afloat already that the Jenckes Civil Service bill begins to find unexpected favor in the eyes of politicians at Washington, and we have little doubt that the number of its supporters will, now that it is plain that Grant does not intend to work under the old system, grow every day, and that the measure will, early in the Forty-first Congress, become a law. Not that we should have despaired of success even if Grant had not been elected, and his place during the coming four years were to be filled by one of the regular party hacks. It would have taken more time to bring about the desired result, but the result would still have been certain; the outrageous misconduct and incompetency of the present tribe of office-holders would have made the necessity of the reform plain to the public, even without the aid of set expositions from its friends or the active support of the new President. But without the aid of the President the task of "educating" the regular politicians "up" to the change would, we admit, have been difficult. They themselves enjoy, mightily, "educating" the people "up" to the level of their own orazes, but they are extremely chary about receiving ideas that seem likely to lessen their importance to the State. There is probably nothing in the whole political field more provoking, and at the same time more amusing, than the air of drunken doubt and disapproval with which "the men inside politics," as they call themselves, look down from the stump on all reformatory labors out of which no "capital" is to be made. Any change which seems likely to lessen the number of things they can promise—and therefore their weight with their followers—or the support of which involves the denial of something to somebody, or the utterance of unpleasant speeches about the machinery of their own party, they endeavor to treat as visionary, and laugh over it as long as they dare. But the minute they find that it is to be, that there are influences working for it against which they cannot make head, their conversion becomes so rapid that the difficulty is to baptize them fast enough. Had they succeeded in putting one of their own number in the Presidential chair, they would, owing to the enormous amount and value of the patronage now in the hands of the Government, have offered a resistance to any change which nothing but an overwhelming outburst of popular indignation could have overcome, and we should probably have witnessed four years of corruption in every possible form, which would compare with the corruption of the last eight years as the finished work of a man compares with the tentative efforts of a boy.

It must be remembered that "the whisky thieves," which now seems to be the generic name of the vast and growing class who devote themselves to plundering the Government as to a profession, have been, until now, comparatively unskilled in their work. It took some years to discover the various devices by which the Government could be cheated, officials bribed, evidence destroyed or covered up, and to draw into the business the leading rogues of the country and the vast body of capital which is now literally invested in the robbery, just as it has taken ten years for the rogues of this city to find out the use for their purposes that might be made of an elective judiciary. It is no exaggeration to say—as those who know most about it assure us most earnestly—that there is no "interest" in the United States so strong, so compact, so well organized, with so much money and so much skill and ingenuity at its command at this moment, as the body of persons who are engaged in defrauding the public treasury. Their creatures swarm in every department of the public service, except the army and navy, and do their bidding without hesitation. Their "lobby" is so powerful that they find no difficulty in arresting and delaying any piece of legislation that seems likely to diminish their profits. Nay, they are strong enough, as we have recently seen, to stay proceedings in the courts, close the lips of the public prosecutor in the very midst of a process, and hurry him away to become himself a culprit elsewhere. Moreover, there is no chance whatever of bringing the party machinery into play against them, because they take care, we need hardly say, to commit no breach of the party canons. They are all, or nearly all, "sound on the main question;" in fact, in the matter of orthodoxy, they usually outdo everybody else, and are as intolerant of heresy as the grand inquisitor himself. With one of themselves in the Presidential chair, or with any man in it who was thoroughly broken to the party yoke, they would have proved for the present invincible, and they would, on the opening of the new term, have gone to work with all the advantages of eight years' training and experience.

Grant comes, therefore, into the civil service of the country as he came into command-in-chief of the army, after three years of blundering and disaster, literally as a savior; and, in the former as in the latter case, he comes to meet a crisis for which his career and training seem to have especially prepared him. Had he reached his present elevation, as most of his more recent predecessors have reached it, after having "filled every office in the gift of the people, from village alderman," etc., or after having begun his political education in the ward caucuses and worked up into State or national prominence through the hidden and crooked ways in which so many so-called statesmen lay the foundation of their fame and earn their reputation for wisdom, he would have learned, as most of them have learned, to look on party usages, the most debasing as well as the most useful, as part of the organic law of American society. He would have learned to regard the best places in the public service as the "inalienable right" of those who do the work of the canvass, and the party managers as the heaven-born dispensers of the public patronage, and resistance to their will or disregard of their advice as at best a sort of mild lunacy, if not downright treachery. Luckily he has learned his duty to the country in a school in which truth and courage are still the highest virtues, in which the public money is held sacred, and in which the habit of looking on the sacrifice of life for the country as an obvious duty makes defrauding the country seem one of the meanest of vices, and in which the political art as practised in caucuses excites only disgust. Although the political tone of the American army is not, owing to the social influences by which military circles were governed before the war, perhaps all that could be desired, it is permeated by a morality which we shall have to infuse into the civil service if we are to save the Government.

Moreover, Grant has not been chosen by the party, in the sense in which candidates for the Presidency are usually said to be chosen; he has been, in a measure, forced upon it; no other nomination was possible without almost the certainty of defeat. He did not seek the nomination either, and during the canvass refused steadily to contract obligations to anybody for helping to get him elected. Anybody who "worked for Grant," therefore, did so on his own responsibility; so that Grant can now meet all Republican orators, writers, and bill-stickers, drummers, scene-shifters, stage-carpenters, and rollers of thunder-barrels with an unclouded brow and a sense of perfect independence. The result is that there is an extraordinary and almost unprebedented absence of rumors about offices; an almost unprecedented scarcity of office-seekers in Washington. In the course of the next year we confidently expect to see the theory that the present system of appointment to office has anything peculiarly "American" about it, or that any considerable portion of the public is attached to it, proved to be a fallacy and thoroughly exploded. The number of persons who take any real interest in the present system, or would mourn for one hour over its destruction, is in reality exceedingly small, and it forms a class without the least weight in the community, either as regards character or ability. The doctrine, too, that there is something peculiarly democratic in rotation in office—that is, in the periodical dismissal of one set of public servants for the purpose of giving a fresh batch of citizens a share in the profits of politics—is one which has equally little hold on the popular mind and the success which those who live by it have had in persuading people that the country was attached to it is simply a striking illustration of what may be done by noise and impudence. This success thus far has been due simply to the fact that the exceedingly small amount of work which fell to the share of the Federal Government before the war prevented the abominations of the system from staring people in the face as they do now, though it did not prevent people from considering office-holders and office-seekers as on the whole a shiftless class.

The only argument we have seen anywhere put forward against reform is that it will ruin the Republican party, by leaving them nothing to offer those who do the work of electioneering by way of reward. We believe, on the contrary, that it will simply substitute a good class of workers for a very bad class. It will cause, no doubt, the retirement in disgust of a large number of wire-pullers and orators of the baser sort; but, on the other hand, it will bring into the field a larger and larger number of the men who built up the Republican party and who now keep it alive—those who have faith in its ideas, and who belong to it not as an end but as a means—and a larger and larger number of men devoted to practical legislation, who, like Mr. Jenckes, have made a conscientious study of subjects, and want to use the party as a means of putting their conceptions into practice. The men, even now, who do the party most service during a canvass are not men who entertain any expectation of reward in the shape of Federal offices. They are either men who have already won, or who are seeking by honorable acts, such honors as the people can bestow by election, or else men for whom no office whatever has any attraction, and who serve on the stump, as many of them had served in the field, for the sake of the famous "Old Cause" for which Sydney prayed on the scaffold, and which in our day seems to run as much risk from knaves and blatherskites as in other days it ran from kings and priests.

The Retirement of Disraeli.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Disraeli retires with dignity. He feels that the results of the elections present no honorable alternative. He might have continued in office and made a factious administration, and allowed some of his colleagues to earn pensions, and probably create one or two noblemen and bishops. He retires, and, instead of seeking a snug retreat in the Lords, returns to the Commons to fight. In the old House of Commons he was justified in assuming that upon any new question, especially one like the disestablishment of the Irish Church, he was as much in accord with the English people as his opponent. The elections destroyed this. He appealed to the people upon his own issues and was fairly beaten. He made a gallant fight, and achieved a greater success than many close observers of the canvass anticipated. The voice of England is not in accord with Mr. Disraeli, and he bows to it gracefully.

The retirement of Mr. Disraeli is an event of the century. His party has been beaten before, and under his own generalship. The issues then were auxiliary, and his opponents were in many cases men whose Liberalism was assumed, who believed in the Whig doctrines because Whiggery meant power, and whose real interests were as much with the Tories as those of the Earl of Derby. Disraeli defeated by Palmerston and Lord Russell was a conservative Tory jostled out of place by a conservative Whig. It was one class of aristocrats succeeding another. But Disraeli beaten by Gladstone has a grave significance. Gladstone is a champion of the popular will of England. He is successful in spite of a Tory Reform bill. He triumphs over the generally successful appeal of "No Popery." It has always been a cry of more than usual meaning to the English masses. The Englishman believes in his church with a coarse fanaticism that has withstood all temptation. He thinks that Catholicism means superstition, fraud, and tyranny—Bloody Mary returning with faggot and quartering-block. The conservatives appealed to this prejudice very much as the Democrats, during the last election, when they insisted that to vote for Grant and Colfax was to give the negroes all the land and to compel white men to give them their daughters in marriage. We presume that if the Irish Church question had not been controlling the canvass, and Disraeli had not had an opportunity of flaunting the poor old Pope before the eyes of terrified English Churchmen, the triumph of Gladstone would have been overwhelming.

Prejudices and all have failed. England is willing to trust her Church in the hands of a man who certainly has no higher fame than that of being among the purest and noblest champions of Episcopacy. The Englishman sees that the salvation of the Episcopal Church does not depend upon the perpetuation of a corrupt and useless hierarchy in Ireland. The anomaly of compelling a people to accept and sustain a church establishment in which but one man in eight believes is hideous. This, however, is but one issue in many. When Mr. Lincoln triumphed in 1860, the main point in the canvass was that the Southerners should not be allowed to carry their slaves into the Territories. None but extreme Republicans contended for anything more, and the orator who spoke of emancipation was looked upon as a dreamer and an enthusiast—as one who spoke long before his time. But this concession was the surrender of everything. The North was not content with placing a barrier to the advance of slavery. It compelled its destruction. We do not think that England will be content with a victory over the Irish Church. The grave mistake of defeating the candidates of the laboring party is already producing its results. We have seen Russell hurrying to the front to propitiate with an insincere letter the men whom he should have frankly accepted as allies and clothed with power. The newly-enfranchised Englishman sees that, notwithstanding the new Reform bill, the House of Commons is still a Parliament of social position, of wealth, and aristocratic power. He sees a statesman as pure and high-minded as John Stuart Mill driven from his seat by a speculator in periodicals, while young lordlings like Grosvenor deprive the first thinker of Parliament of the "blue ribbon" of Westminster.

The Liberal party is of necessity a party of action and of progress. Disraeli's retirement is merely an obstacle removed. He will be stronger in the opposition than he would have been as Premier. With his wonderful power of scrutiny and attack, his knowledge of Parliamentary management, and a large party behind him, he may be able to assail Gladstone as effectively as when he defeated him on the question of reform. These are vague speculations, however, and merely represent the current of English sentiment as it appeared to us in the last mails. The Liberal party has advanced one step, but its work is unfinished. England will never be free until every man is a citizen and every citizen votes by the ballot. Intellect and labor must reign. Perfect freedom cannot be secured under the present laws. Disraeli retires, Gladstone triumphs; that is one step. To-morrow the Irish Church falls; that is a second step. The cause must advance, and soon we expect to see on the banners of the English Liberals:—"We demand the ballot and manhood suffrage!"

The Freedmen and the Government.

From the N. Y. Times.

General Howard's refusal to be a party to a movement for extending the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau is couched in terms which will commend themselves to the judgment of the country. It is easy to invent excuses for the continuance proposed. As a mere eleemosynary agency, doubtless the Bureau might have ample employment throughout the winter before us. And as a partisan auxiliary, reasons might always be found for prolonging its existence and enlarging its power. From these interpretations of its purpose and work, the Bureau is effectually vindicated by its Commissioner. Its ruling object he asserts always to have been "to give relief in such way as to prepare the freedman for his new condition, to aid him during the transition period from slavery to freedom by a United States agency presumed to be free from local prejudice, to protect him in the enjoyment of his natural and acquired rights immediately consequent upon emancipation, to inaugurate and secure to him a system of free labor, and to foster and develop his education." These are aims worthy of a Government alive to the responsibilities incident to emancipation, and the general fidelity with which they have been adhered to in the administration of the Bureau's affairs is the best answer to the aspersions with which its managers have been assailed.

The organization as thus defined was a necessity. Though primarily in the interests of the freedmen, its working has from the first been beneficial to the whole Southern people. Its charities were not circumscribed by color. Suffering whites shared with suffering blacks the sustenance it provided. The trying period immediately after the war was made endurable to multitude of both races by the liberality and beneficence of its arrangements. Not less prompt nor less efficacious were its measures for reducing to order the industrial chaos produced by the sudden stoppage of slave labor. In this respect the results of the Bureau's operations contrast favorably with the results achieved in a corresponding time under the British policy of emancipation. Amid difficulties far greater than those encountered in the West Indies, we have succeeded in educating colored labor up to the point of steady effort, and in establishing between it and property a relation which promises a renewal of prosperity. The freedman has been taught the necessity of labor, and has got through the initiatory stages of a difficult experiment under a protection which, without imparting self-reliance, has secured him in most cases substantial justice. The wrongs inflicted upon him in some of the States—the refusal to recognize him in law courts, as a suppliant for redress for Rebel outrages—the Bureau has been often unable to overcome. Still, it has in the main secured him fair terms with the planters, has in every State frustrated many efforts to hoodwink and defraud him, and has laid the foundation of an educational system, over whose usefulness General Howard will continue to watch.

A large part of the work assigned to the Bureau has, then, been completed. It has carried the freedmen through the critical era of sudden and untutored freedom. It has fulfilled the reasonable promptings of philanthropy by caring for the negro in his condition of comparative helplessness, and has laid the foundation of an industry before which the pride and prejudice begotten of slavery will gradually disappear. Except as an educational agency, therefore, the Bureau may be dispensed with, as the law provides, after the 1st of January; and General Howard, in opposing its extension, is at once kind to the negro and just to the country. For, the primary purposes of the organization having been fulfilled, its further continuance would be calculated to create a feeling of dependence on the part of freedmen, to take from the States the motive to action properly belonging to themselves, and to make possible that perversion to partisan uses which the true friends of the freedman and of the South would above all things avoid.

The military authority which rules in Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas is, as General Howard contends, quite equal to the service heretofore rendered by the Bureau, as well in watching over destitution as in exacting justice from the ordinary tribunals. Indeed, the efficiency of the Bureau in the latter respect has always been contingent upon the support of the District Commander or his subordinates; and these may now be safely entrusted with the entire responsibility. "All that is needed is a good set of officers with the right man in command," declares General Howard; and his testimony should be conclusive. The qualifying condition with which he justifies the withdrawal of the Bureau from States not yet restored will surely be fulfilled under the coming Administration of General Grant.

The Confederate Government not De Facto.

From the N. Y. World.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, Chief Justice Chase has just delivered an opinion, in the case of the administrators of Catharine C. Keppell vs. the Petersburg Railroad Company, which establishes, so far as a circuit court judgment can establish—there being an appeal to the Supreme Court—the principle that stockholders in "loyal" States have a right to dividends declared during the war on stock held by them in Southern railroads, notwithstanding the confiscation of such stock and dividends by the Confederate Government.

The opinion the reader may peruse for himself. In it are two points which demand attention. The first is that the Chief Justice of the United States sees fit, in his official capacity, to ignore the name and style of this Government as established by that Constitution he is sworn to support. Speaking of the Confederate government he says:—"It never held the national capital. It never asserted any authority to represent the nation." It would be instructive to know what the Chief Justice means by "the nation," and where "the national capital" is to be found. Authority for this nomenclature is nowhere to be had in the Constitution. The preamble to that instrument says:—"We, the people of the United States, etc., etc., do ordain and establish this Constitution for *the United States of America*." This, then, is the official designation of the republic, and we have a right to expect that the Chief Justice will pay that much respect to his country as not to call it out of its name. Surely he would not have a case entered on his docket as "The Nation vs. A B," and wherefore, then, employ a misnomer at the termination of a suit that he would not admit at its beginning? As to "the national capital" and "the national authority" and "the national government," the same objection holds. The official designation of all these matters is set forth in the Constitution, and the Chief Justice is not above the duty of regard thereto, as "the seat of government of the United States" (Art. I., sec. 8, par. 16; Art. AII. Amendments, par. 1), and not the national capital; "the authority of the United States" (Art. I., sec. 6, par. 2; Art. VI., par. 2) not the national authority; and "the Government of the United States" (Art. I., sec. 8, par. 16, *ib.*, par 17), not the National Government—all of which latter are bosh, and, while exceedingly unbecoming in the mouth of the Chief Justice at any time, are most especially so when, as in this case of Keppell vs. The Petersburg Railroad Company, the gist of his opinion turns upon legal hermeneutics. He is discussing the nature of a *de facto* government, and how impertinent, legally speaking, in such connection this use of unwarrantable colloquialisms!

The second point made by the Chief Justice is, so far as it is possible to discern a cloudy meaning, that the Confederate Government was not a *de facto* government. As it is also his opinion that it was not a *de jure* government, what was it? It is undeniable that, in the words of the Chief Justice himself, in this very case, it was "actually organized as a government, and actually exercising the powers of a government, within a large extent of territory, not merely in hostility to the regular and lawful government, but in complete exclusion of it from the whole territory subject to the insurgent control;" and it would seem that, on this showing, it was, beyond all doubt, *de facto*, but the Chief Justice hesitates a doubt. Perhaps he thinks it a myth, for myth it was unless a *de facto* or a *de jure* government, and he cannot exactly concede that it was either. The point is of importance for this reason. In law, allegiance and protection are reciprocal, and where a government fails or refuses to protect the citizen, such fault or inability works, for its continuance, a solution of allegiance. As the Government of the United States was unable for some years to protect many citizens, those citizens it is contrary to public law to now punish for acts then done in obedience to that Government which, *pro tempore*, prevailed, the presumption being always that each citizen would have been faithful to his allegiance unless therein prevented by what is technically known as the *vis major*, or force. This just, sensible, and tender rule—originated in the wars of the Roses, and of force in English law for four centuries—Chief Justice Chase sees fit to trample under foot, and, at a time when peace is the heart's desire, to reopen the keenest sores of the war. *Interest reipublicæ finis sit litium* is the rule that should receive its weight; but, so far from this, a direct invitation is extended in Keppell vs. The Petersburg Railroad Company to the institution of the most annoying, complicated, and, for the most part, worthless suits.

Before the floodgates open, it is to be hoped the Supreme Court may have the opportunity to review so very remarkable a decision.

The Four Republican Rings.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There are four Republican rings in New York, all anxious to serve their country under the new dispensation, and to control General Grant's administration. Each of these rings has its organ in the city—one headed by Greeley, another by Raymond, a third by Dana, and a fourth by Weed—each has its game to play, the stakes being the comfortable pickings from the brokerage of the Federal patronage, and the rich drippings from whisky, tobacco, and revenue matters generally. Their first point was to obtain some sort of official recognition from the President elect; and when he was in this city all the rival organists waited upon him at his hotel in the hope of being enabled to make some sort of public announcement indicating that they had gained the inside track in the great race. But they could get nothing but a polite "good morning" and the pleasant whiff of an excellent cigar as he stepped into Bonner's handsome wagon, to be whirled away on the road inside a two-forty gait. Thus baffled, the heads of the rings next set themselves to work to create the impression that they had been chosen as the select and special organ-grinders of the new administration. Two of them caused it to be given out that they were about to become the proprietors of the whisky ring paper at Washington, which was to be recognized as the official mouthpiece of General Grant; while a third desired it to be understood that his own Washington bureau was all the organ that General Grant needed or desired. All of them got mixed up in an impertinent discussion of the domestic economy of the White House, and entered into a general scramble for the position of chief cook and bottle-washer of Grant's kitchen cabinet. They are now particularly engaged in nominating themselves and their friends for the best offices in the gift of the new Federal administration, and are likely to prove as monopolizing in this direction as were the Blairs in the good old days, or as would be the Washburnes in these modern times.

The first pitched battle between these four rings will be fought in Albany in January next, over the question of the United States Senatorship. This struggle opened some time since with a great contest between Fenton and Morgan, which seems to have had a termination similar to that resulting from the famous combat between the Kilkenny cats. At all events, Fenton has been finally disposed of, with not even the most extreme point of his tail left to tell the story of his valor, and if Morgan still lives it is only through the galvanizing properties of gold-bearing Government bonds. The Greeley ring, originally inclined towards Fenton, have gone back on their favorite in his hour of need, and will concentrate their strength upon Noah Davis, of Orleans, who was pitted against Roscoe Conkling in the last Senatorial struggle, but only served to kill off Ira Harris. The Dana ring and the old Tammany Hall Joint Stock Real Estate and Mutual Admiration Society are prepared to bet their pile on Morgan, win or lose. Raymond and his combination would like for Senator Attorney-General Evarts or any other good-hearted gentleman who is easily managed, believes in the United States Eastern district for the State of New York, and does not credit all the idle gossip about revenue frauds. Weed is, as usual, beating about the bush, willing to pick up Marshall O. Roberts and his stamps, or any other man, and to claim the candidate as his own special property, whoever he may be. There is a rumor floating around that this bunch of patriots actually contemplate doctoring up Secretary Seward, cutting his corns, and entering him for the Senatorial sweepstake.

The struggle between the four rings over the Cabinet appointment which is expected to fall to the share of New York, and for the rich office of Collector of the Port, will be postponed until after the Senatorial contest shall have been decided. The victory in Albany will be half the battle. In the meantime the expectant Secretaries of the Treasury and Postmaster-Generals will have to watch and pray, and the aspirants for the Custom House will be compelled to occupy the anxious seat. It would be curious, after all, if General Grant should discard all these rings as bogus, and should refuse to have anything to do with the gift enterprise speculators who offer them on the market.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $2 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salerooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2m] PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Watches,
Diamonds,
Jewelry,
Solid Silver & Plated Ware.

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 13amth3rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS [5 29]
In Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail.

FURS.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JOHN FAREIRA,
At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE,
No. 718 ARCH Street,
Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of
FANCY FURS,
For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.
This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.
Remember the name and number.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
11 30 24t rp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Wish to keep before the public the fact that they aim to keep the largest and most varied stock of all descriptions of
CLOTHS
TO BE FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA.
MEN'S COATINGS AND CASSIMERES,
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR,
LADIES' CLOAKINGS OF EVERY KIND,
Always on hand.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 2f PHILADELPHIA.

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb.
Are now receiving a large assortment of
Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.
The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [5 29 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 21f

SONOMA WINE COMPANY
Established for the sale of
Pure California Wines.
This Company offer for sale pure California Wines.
WHITE, CLARET,
CATAWBA, PORT,
SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY,
Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 1 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' SHOES.
NEW STORE.
HENRY WIREMAN,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,
S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND
487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,
Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE, No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.
Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of
Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers, 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 708 CHESNUT Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16f

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated: mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M to 6 P. M.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
4 PHILADELPHIA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—George Kelly, aged twenty-five years, residing at Port Richmond, had both legs injured yesterday morning by being caught in the hawser of the steamboat Thomas Tidney, of Delaware City. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The residence of Colonel William H. Dinmore, No. 2051 Camac street, was entered on Thursday afternoon, during the temporary absence of the family, and a gold watch and a small amount of money taken.

—During the month of November 20 patients were admitted to Wills Hospital and 26 were discharged, leaving 18 in the institution, of whom 13 are males and 5 females. Surgical operations were performed on 19 house patients and on 19 dispensary patients. There were, during the same period, 130 new dispensary patients, making the total number treated 250.

—Benjamin F. Morritt, who was Assistant Assessor in the Eighth Collection District, under George W. Alexander, and who made his appearance on the witness stand on Thursday, was arrested on the same day, charged with being concerned in the frauds in the Eighth district, and upon being taken before United States Commissioner Smith waived a hearing, and entered bail for his appearance at court.

—The total number of gallons of water pumped at the different water-works during the month of November was 973,190,979, subdivided among the several works as follows:—Fairmount, 586,029,627; Schuylkill, 226,823,872; Delaware, 84,280,800; Twenty-fourth Ward, 60,067,880; and Germantown, 15,519,600. The total number of cubic feet of water pumped during the month was 129,956,055.

—The amount of fines and penalties received by our city aldermen during the month of November, as thus far reported to the City Treasurer, is as follows:—Charles M. Carpenter, $50; Lewis Godbod, $47; William Neill, $36; William R. Heins, $35; J. C. Tittermary, $40; Charles E. Pancoast, $11·50; and Francis Hood, $43—making in all $292 50.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¾.

—Heavy weather is reported on the Atlantic coast.

—Army payments for the past eight years, $3,241,000,000.

—The "Erie" muddle becomes more muddled as time wags on.

—The railroad bridge at Omaha has been swept away by the ice.

—General Grant yesterday visited Lowell, and was received with due honors.

—Outstanding circulation of legal-tenders and fractional currency, $388,000,000.

—General Reynolds' report regarding Texan affairs will be read with great interest.

—Simon D. Butler was arraigned yesterday at Boston, charged with passing counterfeit money.

—Mr. Johnson is not yet through with his message. General Grant would have written one in an hour.

—The North Carolina Legislature is about investigating the charges of bribery against its members.

—A number of Senators and members of the House have reached Washington and taken quarters for the winter.

—Yesterday, at Mobile, Ala., the boilers of a steamboat exploded. Three persons were killed and several injured.

—Governor Fenton has commuted the death sentence of Catharine Johnson for the murder of Bridget McDermott.

—Governor Fenton has commuted the sentence of death on Catharine Johnson, of Buffalo, to imprisonment for life.

—The machine shop of the Western Maryland Railroad, at Union Bridge, Carroll county, was burned on Thursday night.

—The Alabama Legislature yesterday passed a bill making the wearing of masks or disguises by any number of men a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

—The Congressional Committee on Whisky Frauds, now sitting in New York, are said to be preparing a startling report to Congress, which is calculated to bring about a radical change in the Internal Revenue laws.

The Navy Department—Annual Report of the Hon. Gideon Welles.

The Annual Report of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, has been completed and printed for transmission to Congress on Tuesday next, with the message of President Johnson. The report shows the present naval force, the different squadrons and the vessels attached, and the injury and destruction of vessels by earthquakes, the reduction of force in navy yards; speaks of the survey of the North Pacific; iron-clads; League Island; and contains the amount of expenses for the fiscal year and estimates for the next. It also has chapters devoted to the reports of the several bureaus of the department. One of the most interesting features of the report is the account of the extended tour of Admiral Farragut, which covers several pages. There are also reports from several officers of the navy in regard to the terrible earthquakes in Peru. The exhibits of the naval force contain the following information:—

The number of vessels in squadron service as cruisers, storeships, and returning is 42, carrying 411 guns—a reduction during the year of 14 vessels, carrying 96 guns. The number of vessels of all descriptions in use as cruisers, storeships, receiving ships, tugs, etc., is 81, carrying 693 guns—a reduction from last year of 22 vessels, carrying 205 guns. The total number of vessels borne upon the navy list is 206, carrying 1743 guns—a reduction during the year of 32 vessels, carrying 126 guns. The following tables exhibit the present employment and condition of the naval force:—Cruising vessels in squadron service 35, 356 guns; vessels returning from squadrons 3, 24 guns; storeships for squadrons 4, 31 guns; special and lake service 3, 19 guns; apprentice-ship 1, 11 guns; practice vessels and in use at Naval Academy 10, 115 guns; receiving ships 6, 92 guns; quarters for officers at League Island and marine barracks, Norfolk 2, 27 guns; tugs at navy yards and stations, powder boats, etc., 17, 18 guns. Total in use, 81 vessels, 693 guns.

Iron-clads vessels laid up 46, 107 guns; iron-clad vessels not completed, 5, 18 guns; steam sloops not completed, 15, 253 guns; line-of-battle ships not completed, 2, 80 guns. Other vessels laid up repairing, fitting for sea and for sale, 57, 572 guns. Total number of vessels of all descriptions in use, building, repairing, fitting for sea, etc., 206, 1743 guns. The vessels of the navy are classified as follows:—Vessels of the first rate of 2400 tons and upwards, 35, 662 guns; vessels of the second rate of 1200 to 2400 tons, 37, 483 guns; vessels of the third rate of 600 to 1200 tons, 76, 414 guns; vessels of the fourth rate under 600 tons, 18, 184 guns. Total, 206 vessels, 1743 guns.

The following table indicates the character of the vessels:—Iron-clad vessels, 52, 129 guns; screw steamers, 95, 938 guns; paddle-wheel steamers, 28, 199 guns; sailing vessels, 31, 477 guns. Total 206 vessels, 1743 guns.

The organization of the squadrons remains essentially the same as when the annual report was made. Some changes of commanding officers and of vessels have taken place, and the force of each squadron has, in consequence of the limited number of seamen allowed by the act of 17th of June last, been necessarily reduced. The Secretary says that if our commerce and shipping interests have not recovered from the depression consequent upon the war, and are not as expanded as formerly, it is from no inattention or neglect on the part of the navy. Since the squadrons were reorganized our countrymen and their interests abroad have been as vigilantly guarded and protected on every sea and at every accessible point as at any former period.

It has been the purpose of the department to have one or more of our naval vessels visit annually every commercial port where American capital is employed, and that a man-of-war should not be long absent from the vicinity of every merchant ship that might need assistance or protection. To accomplish this purpose, and meet the requirements of the department, great activity and vigilance were necessary with our limited navy, numbering, in men and ships, less than one-fourth the effective force of any one of the principal maritime powers. Yet the work has been performed with energy and zeal, and the views of the department well sustained. Admiral D. G. Farragut, who was in command of the European squadron at the date of last report, returned to New York in the flagship on the 10th of November, leaving the squadron in charge of Commodore A. M. Pennock. The Franklin is to return with Rear-Admiral William Radford, who is designated to command the squadron, which is composed of the following vessels:—Franklin, flagship, 39 guns; Ticonderoga, 9 guns; Swatara, 10 guns; Frolic, 5 guns; Guard, storeship, 3 guns.

Admiral Farragut has visited during the year Holland, Belgium, England, Scotland, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Greece, Turkey, and Morocco. His reception in every place which he has visited was equally flattering with his reception the preceding year in the north of Europe, and cannot be less acceptable to the Government and people of the United States. While honoring that distinguished officer, the sovereigns and other high officials of these powers have availed themselves of the occasion to compliment in friendly terms the nation he represents. It is a gratification to remark, while noting the movements of this officer and his squadron, that in no instance has an appeal been made for his interference in any manner to relieve or extend aid to our countrymen scattered along the shores where the flag has been exhibited, nor has any application been made to him to assert and vindicate their rights. Throughout Europe the rights of American citizens are respected, and wherever the flag has been carried by the navy the privileges to which they are entitled, and which are guaranteed by treaty stipulations and international law, have been asserted and maintained.

Rear-Admiral Henry H. Bell, who was in command of the Asiatic squadron at the date of the last report, was drowned at Osaca, on the 14th of January, by the upsetting of a boat in which he was crossing the bar. The command devolved upon Commodore John R. Goldsborough as senior officer until the arrival of Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, who sailed from New York in the Piscataqua on the 16th of December, and assumed command at Singapore on the 18th of April.

The squadron is composed of the following vessels:—Piscataqua (flagship), 23 guns; Oneida, 8 guns; Iroquois, 6 guns; Asbuelot, 6 guns; Monocacy, 10 guns; Unadilla, 5 guns; Aroostook, 5 guns; Maumee, 8 guns; Idaho (store and hospital ship), 7 guns. The Shenandoah is on her way home from this squadron under order, issued in June last. The Hartford arrived at New York in August.

The United States Minister, Mr. Van Valkenburg, was of the opinion that our Government should be represented by a strong naval force on the occasion of the opening of the ports of Osaka and Hiogo. Rear-Admiral Bell concurred in this opinion, and assembled as many vessels of the squadron off Hiogo as were available, including the Hartford, Iroquois, Monocacy, Aroostook, Oneida, and Shenandoah. The latter vessel conveyed the United States Minister from Yokohama to consummate the terms of the treaty. No serious trouble was apprehended, but certain discontented factions were known to exist. It was therefore thought that the display of foreign power would prove a whole-some restraint on the turbulent and disaffected. Agreeably to arrangements, Osaca and Hiogo were quietly opened to foreigners on the first of January.

Rear-Admiral James G. Palmer, who was in command of the North Atlantic squadron at the date of the last report, died of yellow fever at St. Thomas on the 7th of December. The flagship Susquehanna being infected with the disease, was, on her return to New York, placed out of commission, and until the Canfoocook was ready for sea, the Wampanaug was used as a flagship. Rear-Admiral H. K. Hoff hoisted his flag on board the latter vessel on the 22d of February. The squadron is now composed of the Contoocook, flagship, 13 guns; Saco, 10 guns; Penobscot, 9 guns; Yantic, 5 guns; Gettysburg, 9 guns; Kiosic, 6 guns.

The Rear-Admiral commanding has in the flagship visited many of the important ports within the limits of his command. During the months of May and June he was at St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, Point-a-Petre, St. Pierre, and Laguayra, Aspinwall, Port-au-Prince, and Key West. He is now making a second cruise through the West India Islands, and at last advices was at Havana. The other vessels of the squadron have been actively employed, and have given assistance to our merchantmen and protection to our citizens whenever needed.

The South Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, is composed of the following vessels:—Guerriere, flagship, 21 guns; Pawnee, 11 guns; Quinnebang, 6 guns; Wasp, 3 guns; Kansas, 8 guns. Two vessels were ordered home in consequence of the reduction of the naval force by act of Congress. The Huron arrived in New York in October, and the Shamokin is daily expected at Philadelphia. The continuation of the war between the allied powers and Paraguay has rendered it advisable to keep some portion of the force within as convenient reach as practicable of military operations. There is little of interest in the reports regarding the North Pacific and South Pacific squadrons.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Sir Robert P. Collier will probably be Attorney-General in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. John Bright has been asked to join the Ministry.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The *Moniteur* gives an account of an attempted demonstration at Montmartre Cemetery, on the anniversary of Baudin's death, fully confirming the reports previously received from Paris. The *Moniteur* says the crowds were dispersed by the police, who found it necessary to make only a few arrests.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Right Hon. William E. Gladstone had an audience with the Queen yesterday, and formally accepted his appointment as chief of the Ministry. There was a great gathering of the Liberal chiefs at Mr. Gladstone's house last night.

The *Times* of this morning, in an editorial on the Cabinet about to be selected, thinks Lord Romilly, the present Master of the Rolls, will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Roundell Palmer Master of the Rolls.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—General Laureano Sanz has accepted the appointment of Captain-General of Porto Rico, on condition that new reinforcements of regular troops be sent to that island.

Captain-General Dulce sails for Havana on the 5th instant.

Fearful Tragedy.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—A man named Keene decapitated his brother-in-law, named Cronan, with a cleaver, this morning. The tragedy occurred in A. Forebush's hat factory, where the men were working together. It is said that Cronan was to appear as a witness in some petty case against Keene. The murderer made his escape.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The loss by fire at the Theatre Comique is $30,000, with no insurance. The upper part of the theatre is all burned out, but the lower part is damaged by water. The theatre will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

CITY ITEMS.

WE WOULD at present particularly invite the attention of the public to our established business rule which is strictly adhered to under all circumstances:

"We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded."

We give all customers more value for their money THAN THEY CAN GET ELSEWHERE.

under any and all circumstances.

TO FULLY CARRY OUT THIS RULE AT THE PRESENT TIME, we have reduced the prices of our entire stock, which will be disposed of lower than the same or equal goods can be purchased of ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

Without going into further detail, we would say that our stock comprises all kinds and sizes of every desirable style of goods to be found in the market, and is SUPERIOR TO ANY STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA,

in Style, Fit, and Workmanship.

We have a choice assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make up to order now, or at any time, with the same guarantee as we offer on our Ready-made Goods.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

JOSH BILLINGS says—

The most smallest animal which grows is the BUMBLE BEE.

He might have also added, that the MOST LARGEST

Stock of really fine fashionable Ready-made Clothing is to be found at

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'S, No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE.—Among the points of superiority of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine (sold at No. 730 Chesnut street) over all others are the following:—It is very simple, and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage; the stitch is entirely reliable; it does the ornamental work beautifully, and the embroidery stitch; it is not liable to get out of order; it operates very easily; and is, in fact, the only *perfect* machine.

FURS—REMOVED TO No. 816.—Russia, Hudson Bay Mink, Sable, Dark Squirrel, etc., of the best qualities, at the most reasonable prices, at our new and light store, No. 816 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth. Please give us a call.

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & Co.

P. S.—No business transacted on Saturday. Furs altered and repaired. Remember 816, 816.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—

2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital, Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Slept Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere See advertisement in another column.

ATTEND TO THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION, and check the disease in its incipiency, by using Jayne's Expectorant, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street, will sell on Monday morning, December 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, a large and superior assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, gaiters, etc., to which they would call the early attention of buyers.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc.

MARRIED.

FOUST—GAREY.—On the afternoon of November 26, by the Rev. P. B. Henson, GEORGE N. FOUST to MATTIE W. GAREY, all of this city.

DIED.

ATWOOD.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant at his late residence, in Camden, N. J., ANTHONY V., youngest son of Rev. Anthony Atwood, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 623 Atherine street, on Tuesday, the 8th inst. at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Vault.

BAILEY.—On the 3d instant, JOHN D., son of Henry W. and Sallie J. Bailey, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 334 Clark street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

GIBSON.—On the 3d instant, Mr. ROBERT GIBSON, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Apollo Lodge, No. 8, K. of P.; also the employes of the Fair Hill Forge and Rolling Mill are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2316 Pale horse street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

KAISER.—On the 3d instant, after long suffering, our beloved mother, MARIA ANNA KAISER, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, S. E. corner of Twelfth and Jefferson streets, on Sunday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEVY.—On the 4th instant, EDMOND H., only son of F. D. and Ellen L. Levy, aged 15 months.

MCCORMICK.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. JANE MCCORMICK, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jackson Ward, S. E. corner of Front and Queen streets, on Sunday afternoon at 12½ o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street M. E. Church.

MYERS.—AUGUSTUS WILLETT, son of William L. and the late Phebe Myers, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 4181 Paul street, Frankford, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WATERS.—Wednesday, December 2, HENRY A. WATERS, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1528 Marshall street (below Prime street, between Thirteenth and Broad), on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Teresa's Church.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ This Institution has no superior in the United States. 6 10

CLOTHING.

JONES'

ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

Our Stock is Large.

None but well-made GARMENTS are offered.

But One Price is Asked.

Satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.

JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE
No. 604 MARKET Street,
11 18 mwslm Above Sixth.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES

As much, and perhaps more, than others, for the same Class of Goods.

DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
SHAWLS OF FINE GRADE.
LYONS COAT VELVETS.
LYONS PURE SILK VELVETS.
FASHIONABLE POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE SERGES.
GOLD MIXED REPELLANTS.
BEST BLACK VELVETEENS. [10 13 tathe3m
BLUES, BROWNS, PURPLES, ETC.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7 09 MOON RISES.....10 51
SUN SETS.....4 52 HIGH WATER.....6 12

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, Trinidad de Cuba, Knight & Sons.
Schr E. Holgate, Golding, Pantego, Norcross & Sheets.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Anthracite, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, from Richmond, Me., with stone to captain.
Schr Mary Standish, Rich, from Portsmouth.
Schr Mist, Muncy, from North Point.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Queen Jones, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 18th ult.
Barque Woodland, Higgins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 19th ult.
Barque Anna, Nielson, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 19th ult.
Barques Spes & Fides, Olsen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 19th ult.
Barque U. S. Rogers, Ballard, hence, remained at Galveston 26th ult., discharging.
Barque R. Murray, Jr., Wilson, hence via St. Thomas, at Port-au-Prince 19th ult., loading for New York.
Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, cleared at Liverpool 19th ult. for Palermo.
Barque F. B. Haws, Haws (or Stewart), for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 19th ult., and was off Point Lynas at 6 P. M.
Barque Ossi, Dennebig, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 26th ult.
Barque Lorena, Richborn, at Cardenas 27th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Isabella Bearman, Kennard, hence for Appomattox, at Newport 2d inst.
Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, hence, at Portland 3d instant.
Brig S. B. Hart, Burgess, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 3d inst.
Brig Gem, Dixon, sailed from Havana 27th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Mary E. Lewis, Neill, at Cardenas 27th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, at Messina 10th ult., from Licata.
Brig Wenonah, Davis, hence, at Salem 2d inst.
Schr Chester, for Philadelphia, sailed from Halifax 2d inst.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 3d inst.
Schr F. M. Buckingham, Small, hence for New Haven, at New York 3d inst.
Schrs R. P. King, Bliven, from Providence, and Lizzie, Bennett, from Derby, both for Philadelphia, at New York 3d inst.
Schr Minnie Hudson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 28th ult.
Schrs L. Raynond and John Caldwell, hence, at New London 2d inst., for Norwich.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Hooper hence, at Lynn 1st inst.
Schrs Sarah Clark, Griffin; R. H. Wilson, Harris; L. B. Ives, Bowditch; American Eagle, Shaw; Westmoreland, Rice; and War Eagle, Crowell, hence, at Providence 2d inst.—the first named for Pawtucket.
Schrs N. & H. Gould, Crowell, and Wm. A. Vail, Bearse, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 2d instant.
Schr M. B. Henderson, Price, hence, at Salem 2d instant.
Schrs Angelia; H. Simmons, Godfrey; N. W. Magee, Reichum; and S. L. Simmons, Young, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 2d inst.
Schr Clara Rankin, Rankin, hence, at Georgetown, S. C., 26th ult.
Schr Griffin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Hartford 2d inst.
Schr Emma D. Finney, Tuttle, hence, at Fortress Monroe yesterday.
Schr W. H. Jones, Lines, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, from Boston for Wilmington, N. C., sailed from Holmes' Hole 29th ult.
Steamer Susan, hence, at Hartford 2d inst.

DRY GOODS.

WARBURTON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE!
HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!

Having disposed of the Lease and Fixtures of the Store,

The Whole of our Stock Must be Sold Out by the 5th of December.

A Further Reduction of Fifteen Per Cent.

On the previous great reduction of
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,

Fifteen Cents Extra Discount will be taken off Each Dollar Purchased.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY

In REAL and IMITATION LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, etc. We are determined to close out the stock REGARDLESS OF COST.

SALES POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE FOR ONE WEEK.

WARBURTON,
11 24 No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

WARBURTON.

STOREKEEPERS, DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND OTHERS.

FOR THE LAST WEEK

WE WILL OFFER JOB LOTS

AT HALF PRICE,

TO QUICK AND PROMPT BUYERS

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.

ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT 11 28 tf

OF 15 CENTS ON EACH DOLLAR.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET.

BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK CHINCHILLAS.
BLACK VELOURS.
BLACK ASTRACHANS.
BLACK MOSCOWS.
BLACK DOESKINS.
BLACK VELVETEENS.
BLACK SILK VELVETS.
WHITE CHINCHILLAS.
WHITE CLOTHS.
FANCY CLOAKINGS.
FANCY CASSIMERES.

Which, with others, make a stock unsurpassed in variety and cheapness, and embraces every desirable thing in Woollens. 9 26 fstuthsmrp

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

WILL REMOVE TO THE STORE

No. 1126 CHESNUT Street,

ABOUT JANUARY 1,

FROM N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

WHERE THEY NOW OFFER

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF

Laces and Lace Goods, Embroideries, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Napkins, Table Cloths, Towels, Etc.,

SPECIALLY APPROPRIATE FOR PRESENTS.

THE LEASE OF THEIR PRESENT LOCATION FOR SALE. 12 3 thstu12t

INDIA SHAWLS.—Just received, direct from Calcutta, a few real India Cashmere SHAWLS, imported and for sale by J. W. RULON & SONS, 11 30 1wrp* No. 32 N. FRONT Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. [5 17

Orders by mail or Express promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

2 Cases Richardson's Linens.

1 Case Pillow Linens.

1 Case Table Napkins.

Table Cloths, Superb Double Damask, two to eight yards long.

8 Cases Marseilles Quilts.

1 Case New Table Coverings.

100 Pairs Rich Lace Curtains.

350 Emb'd Table and Piano Covers.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

Importers of House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

11 21 stuth10trp PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 30,

PARIS SILK FANS,

Imported to order expressly for our own sales.

Silk Fans, Ivory Sticks.
Silk Fans, Gilt Sticks.
Black Silk Fans, Carved Handles.
A large lot of Dolls and Doll Heads.
Finest French Wax Dolls, with Hair.
Speaking Dolls and Crying Dolls.
Patented Wax Doll Heads, with Hair.
A cheap lot of Boxes from auction.
Pencil Boxes, Money Boxes, and Glove Boxes.
Bronze Inkstands at less than gold cost.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Daily receiving NEW GOODS, suitable for Holiday Presents. 10 3 sw

SPECIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

Especially Adapted to this Season,

Representing the most extensive and varied assortment in this market, at the extremely low prices incident to the great shrinkage of values

During the Period of their Utmost Depression.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

NOVEMBER, 1868.

Special Demonstration This Day

WE OFFER A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
VELVETEENS, from $1·25 to $3 per yard.
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
NEW STYLE OF PLAID SHAWLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, AND COVERLIDS.
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES.
TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, AND MUSLINS
BLACK SILKS, AND SOLID COLORED SILKS
SILK POPLINS WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS
Etc. Etc.,

At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!!!

We can afford to sell the same quality of Goods as kept on Chesnut street or Eighth street, at much lower prices, as our expenses are not ONE-HALF Let the community think of this and SAVE THEIR MONEY AND THEIR TIME.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

9 26 2m 5p PHILADELPHIA.
(Established in 1853.)

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his stock of

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.

Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

TO PROPRIETORS OF

HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES

AND

SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, GERMAN OPERA, FAUST
(which will be sung entirely in German),
WITH NEW DRESSES, NEW SCENERY,
And the BEST CAST ever presented in this city.
MADAME ROTTER as.....MARGHERITA
MADAME CELLINI as.....SIEBEL
HERR HABELMANN as.....FAUST
HERR FORMES as.....VALENTIN
AND
JOSEPH HERRMANN in his renowned role of MEPHISTOPHELES.
"THE SOLDIERS CHORUS"
will be sung by the
COMBINED CHORUS SINGERS
of both Opera Companies, and accompanied by a GRAND MILITARY BAND,
in the Kirmess scene.
MADLLE WESMAEL
and the Corps de Ballet will appear
NOTICE—In order to avoid great inconvenience in consequence of the immense rush at the Family Circle, parties are requested to purchase their tickets in advance, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC and CHARLES TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.
MONDAY, DEC. 7, "ERNANI."
TUESDAY—GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
"MARTHA."
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Tickets and Seats can now be secured for any nights at the Academy of Music and Charles Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS
SATURDAY, Dec. 5,
GRAND CIRCUS MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY NIGHT,
THIS SATURDAY NIGHT,
THIS SATURDAY NIGHT,
THIS SATURDAY NIGHT,
THIS SATURDAY NIGHT,
THIS SATURDAY NIGHT,
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE
in the world, including
JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES ROBINS N,
JAMES ROBINSON,
THE ONLY GREAT BARE-BACK RIDER IN THE WORLD,
and his son CLARENCE,
LA PETITE ELISE,
THE BROTHERS LEVANTINE,
MADAME TOURNAIRE,
JAMES MAGUIRE,
The popular Parlor Clown,
JAMES MADIGAN,
CHARLES MADIGAN,
and the Entire Troupe,
IN A
PROGRAMME REPLETE WITH NOVELTY.
Admission, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SECURED SEATS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
BENEFIT OF MR. R. CRAIG.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), Dec. 5,
BARBE D'OR,
SARAH'S YOUNG MAN,
LOVE MADE BY MIMICRY
Imitations of DICKENS, BROUGHAM, and CLARKE and ROBERT MACAIRE.
CRAIG in all, with new Songs.
MONDAY, with every scene new,
WOLVES AT BAY.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 5,
GREAT DOUBLE BILL
25TH D. P. BOWERS'
Ketzebue's Pathetic Play, in five acts, of THE STRANGER.
Mrs. Haller.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
To conclude with the Grand Operatic Drama of LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Lucretia Borgia.....Mrs D. P. BOWERS
MONDAY—ONLY NIGHT OF CAMILLE.
TUESDAY—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
The Orange Girl, a Christmas story shortly.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET
J. C. GREGORY.....Lessee and Manager
The Ladies Enraptured. Children Delighted.
The Public Gratified and Houses Crowded.
Evening at 7½0, matinee SATURDAY at 2.
Performing Lions Leopards, Dogs, Monkeys, Goats, and Ponies. Circus Gymnasts, Steeple chase, Pantomime, Farce, Burlesque, Specialties, Operatic Sketches, etc. The performing Baby Elephant and Miss Gertrude. 11 30 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE.
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CONCERT HALL.—
SELECT READINGS
BY
RUFUS ADAMS,
under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1868.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Tickets, Fifty Cents.
For sale at Gould's Music Store, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the door on the evening of the Reading. N. B.—Reserved Seats without extra charge. 12 2 wfsm 4t

THE PUBLIC REHEARSALS OF THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA at Horticultural Hall will be discontinued on account of the Hall having been previously engaged. They will be resumed on December 8th.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

CARL SENTZ AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. 11 14 tf

MUSICAL

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

The Tax Rate for 1869.

On Tuesday next there will be a special meeting of Councils to fix the tax rate for the year 1869, and it is to be hoped that the subject will receive the attention it deserves, and that an effort will be made to avoid the financial embarrassments which have hitherto been so annoying to tax-payers as well as our civic legislators. On Thursday last a majority of the Finance Committee of Common Council presented a report advocating $1·80 as the tax rate for the year 1869. The liabilities of the city for the coming year amount to $12,389,279·50, and the cash on hand is $674,142·73. The estimated receipts from all sources added to this will make $3,766,555·73, leaving $8,622,729·77 to be provided for by taxation. The amount realized by the rate of $1·80 is $7,975,563·77, leaving a deficit of $647,163. Two important items, however, have been omitted in the estimates made in fixing the above-named rate—the extra appropriations and the claim of the State for taxes now due and to fall due in 1869.

The extra appropriations for 1868 to November 1 amounted to $1,531,794·74, and the amount now due to the State for taxes in arrears is $200,000, and it is estimated that the State's claim in 1869 will be at least $160,000, making a total of $360,000. Thus, at the proposed rate of $1·80 we will be more deeply involved than ever at the end of 1869, and extraordinary means will have to be resorted to to make up the deficiency. Our credit is not so good now that we can afford to run deeper in debt, and the most prudent, sensible, and satisfactory course for all parties would be to fix upon a tax rate that will cover all expenses, and, if possible, leave a surplus in the treasury.

On last Thursday Messrs. W. E. Littleton and James F. Dillon, of the Finance Committee, presented a minority report in Common Council, in which they clearly set forth the above particulars and earnestly advocated $2·20 as the rate for 1869. The rate of $2·20 will give in excess of the $1·80 rate $1,772,347·77, from which deduct the estimated deficiency of $1,507,163, and there will be surplus at the end of the year of $265,184·54. Messrs. Littleton and Dillon state that when an annual expenditure of over twelve millions of dollars is to be considered, they do not think this too great a margin.

A high rate is, of course, unpopular with taxpayers, and members of Council on that account are disposed to resort to expedients rather than meet the financial difficulties of the city government in the only way that can avoid constant embarrassment. Messrs. Littleton and Dillon are entitled to credit for their advocacy of a tax-rate sufficient to cover the actual expenses of the city, and we hope that Councils will be induced to look upon the matter from the same practical and business-like point of view that they do. They say in their report:—

"With the result of the experience of the last five or six years and the present condition of the City Treasury before them, it was hoped and believed that at last a rate would be decided upon adequate to provide for current expenditure; but from the action of the majority of the committee, it appears that this expectation was delusive, and that the course of folly is still to be continued in reference to city finances. It would seem unnecessary to say that the same rules should govern a municipality as would influence a prudent man in the conduct of his business, and that it is as imperative a duty for a city or its rulers to provide adequate means for its annual expenditure as for an individual to do the same thing for his domestic or business engagements. But for years this familiar and simple rule has been neglected and repeatedly violated. In no one year since the war began has there been a tax rate producing a sum equal to current expenditures. Year after year have deficiencies been accumulating, until the debt of the city has assumed gigantic proportions, exceeding the debt of the State itself. No decrease has been effected, but accumulation has been steady and continuous. To such a course, if recklessly continued, there can be but one termination—bankruptcy; and only one remedy can be applied—a tax rate sufficient for all current expenditures, estimated and special, which can be made for or during the year in question."

It needs no argument to prove that the measure proposed by these gentlemen will be more satisfactory to tax-payers and more creditable to the city than the policy hitherto pursued, and which is advocated by the majority of the Committee; and we hope sincerely that Councils will allow themselves to look at this matter in a proper light, and endeavor to retrieve our credit a little by providing means for meeting our liabilities as they arise, rather than by adding fresh debts to those with which we are already burdened.

New York and Hester Vaughan.

We are eminently sympathetic in our nature, and our feelings have been strongly excited for some of our New York contemporaries. There is an old story about a man who kicked at nothing and sprained himself, that seems expressly fitted to the present case of those journalists who have been dilating recently with so much fervor upon the wrongs of Hester Vaughan, and, as a consequence, upon the general hard-heartedness of Philadelphia in general and of Philadelphia ladies in particular. After "doing up" the story in the best fuelletonist style, toning it up and toning it down to concert pitch through column after column of eloquence, and spicing every paragraph with a "pitch-in" to the want of humanity exhibited by the entire population of Philadelphia, a deputation of New York ladies have made it their "mission" to throw themselves before Governor Geary, and, like the fair damsels of story, they have begged the ruthless tyrant to release his victim. All this is very pretty in the New York ladies, and we are glad that the New York papers have had such a pretty event to dress up in such pretty language; but Governor Geary quietly responds to all this public pathos and delicate distress, that the citizens of Philadelphia have fully and earnestly urged upon him all possible extenuating circumstances; that numerous benevolent individuals *quietly* and *promptly* placed before him all the peculiarities of the case, begging his clemency for the unhappy convict; and that the public might have inferred from his refusal to sign or issue a death-warrant in this case, that it was under his serious and anxious consideration. "True it is 'tis pity and pity 'tis 'tis true," that when New York, after long and patient waiting, did at last find an occasion for bringing up against us that last and strangest charge—inhumanity—the whole difficulty in the story should turn out to be merely that—it wasn't so!

THE CONVICTION OF ALEXANDER.—The trial of George W. Alexander, Assessor of the Eighth district of this State, upon a charge of aiding and abetting in the unlawful removal of whisky with intent to defraud the revenue, was concluded yesterday in the United States District Court. The evidence was voluminous and the pleadings lengthy, the case altogether occupying the attention of the Court for the greater portion of the week. Last evening the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, but afterwards, at the request of his Honor Judge Cadwalader, accompanied it with a recommendation to mercy.

The morning papers erroneously stated that the recommendation was brought in at the first, with the verdict, but so far from this being the case, it was not until the judge had said that he would be gratified if the jurors would unite with him in the recommendation, that they acceded. The trial, throughout, was conducted with fairness, and the verdict was eminently just. The public, tired of the constant peculations of the Revenue officials, and indignant at the easy manner in which they have hitherto escaped judgment watched this case with intense interest, in the hope that at last one of the evidently guilty ones would be punished as an example to the others. They were not again disappointed, and to the results of the trial the efforts of the new District-Attorney, John P. O'Neill, Esq., were mainly conducive. He can feel the proud satisfaction of knowing that the people are all tendering him praise. Let but one or two more of the public pilferers receive their deserts, and a bright prospect arises that taxes will diminish before a revenue honestly collected.

James A. Keith.

In the letter of "The Junior," one of our special Southern correspondents, written from Charleston, S. C., February 25, 1868, reference was made to the incarceration of James A. Keith in Castle Pinckney, on the charges of murder, arson, and horse-stealing, alleged to have been committed in North Carolina. He was arrested October 8, 1867, but up to the period of "The Junior's" letter no time had been fixed for his trial. Subsequently, on an order from Brevet Major-General Canby, commanding the Second Military District, issued July 31, 1868, Keith was removed to the jail in Raleigh, N. C., charged with murder and other heinous crimes, to be held subject to the requisition of the Attorney-General of the State of North Carolina. A few days ago Keith was removed from Raleigh to the Buncombe County Prison, and in a short time he will be tried for the deliberate murder of his victims—James Shelton, Sr., James Shelton, Jr., David Shelton, Sr., David Shelton, Jr., Roderick Shelton, William Shelton, Isaiah Shelton, Anderson King, Joseph Woods, James Metcalf, Halen Moore, Wade Moore, and Jasper Chandler. These men were murdered in cold blood, it is alleged, in the presence of some of the members of their families, and amid the entreaties of their wives and children, in Buncombe county, on the 19th of January, 1863. His arrest was occasioned through Governor Zeb. Vance. At the time of his capture he was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Confederate army. He is a most villainous-looking scoundrel, and in a short time will naturally receive his just punishment.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, NINETEENTH AND WALNUT STREETS.—The Twenty-first Anniversary of the "Churchmen's Missionary Association for Seamen of the Port of Philadelphia," will be held in this church on Sunday evening, December 6, at 7½ o'clock. The report of the Board of Managers will be presented, and the sermon preached by the Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS. A collection will be made in aid of the Association. The public are cordially invited.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. Monthly Meeting of the Missionary Society of the Sabbath School, at 3 o'clock; addresses by Rev. Drs HERRICK JOHNSON and STRYKER.

HOME OF THE POOR.—REV. DR. MARCH will continue his series of Sermons on "Home Life in the Bible," in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH street, below Spruce, To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. All persons cordially invited.

REV. LEMUEL MORSE, EDITOR of the "National Baptist," will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, CHESNUT street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

THE TWO COUSINS.—WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH.—Rev. WILLIAM F. BREED, D. D., will preach the third of a series of discourses on the Book of Esther, To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock. All are invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. ALBERT BARNES will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. subject—"Life at Threescore and Ten." Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON D. D. at 7½ P. M.

THE REV. J. L. WITHROW enters upon his duties as Pastor of the ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

GREAT MEN—WHY ARE SO FEW PIOUS? a 7½ At 10½, "Transfiguration" second sermon. LUTHERBAUM, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets. Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor. Pews free.

REV. DR. WISWELL WILL preach Sabbath, at 10½, and Rev. Dr. ADAMS at 3½ o'clock, in the WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT sts.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. J. NEILL will preach at 10½, and Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS at 7½. Strangers cordially invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

MR. C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES OF THE FINE ARTS ARE NOW OPEN, And all are invited to examine his superb COLLECTION OF SPECIMENS OF THE GREATEST LIVING ARTISTS. THE 'ROSA BONHEUR' AND 'MEISSONIER' Will be on exhibition only during THIS WEEK, AT No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—JOHN B. GOUGH Will deliver his new Lecture, "CIRCUMSTANCES," Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, Monday Evening, December 14. Particulars in future advertisements. 11

GROCERIES.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NICE THINGS FOR CHRISTMAS.

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We offer to our patrons and the public the largest and best selected stock of

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In Graceful Clusters, at 50 cents a pound; fine large French Prunes and Preserves, Jams and Jellies; large size Triple Crown Layer Raisins; large Layer Figs and Prunellos; Princess Paper Shell Almonds, Paradise Nuts, English Walnuts and Pecan Nuts; Lady Apples and Havana Oranges.

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A GOOD CIGAR,

Will find our stock superior to anything ever offered in this line by the box, thus giving them an opportunity of making an

Acceptable Christmas Present.

PATES DE FOIE GRAS,
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PRAIRIE GAME,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

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ROQUEFORT,
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YOUNG AMERICA, and
CREAM CHEESE.

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TABLE SHERRY,

At $2·75 per gallon by the cask of twenty gallons, or $3 per gallon by the five gallon demijohn. Other grades of fine Sherries at the Importers' prices, of our own direct importations.

OLD PORT WINES,

Twenty-one and Thirty-Eight Years Old.

This Wine cannot be had at any other store in the country.

FINE IMPORTED LIQUEURS.

LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE,
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BRIZARD'S ANISETTE,
MARASCHINO,
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CURACOA.

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Any person habitually costive cannot be in the enjoyment of health. If not relieved costiveness will result in confirmed cases of Rheumatism, Piles, Inflammation of the Bowels, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and surrounding organs. When costiveness is radically cured, all the machinery of the system moves in harmony. Marshall's Elixir permanently cures costiveness, and so prevents diseases more painful and dangerous.

Headache quickly yields to its curative powers. Being entirely vegetable, it may be safely taken by all persons at any time, with perfect safety. Headache, besides being a very painful complaint, is also weakening to the nervous system, and may lead to palsy in its various forms if not soon relieved. Marshall's Elixir so strengthens the nerves that they perform their duties without pain or uneasiness.

By supplying the stomach with the medicinal principle, the want of which causes Dyspepsia, this distressing and common disease is quickly cured by its use. It not only supplies this to the stomach, but imparts strength and vigor to the whole digestive apparatus, so that health, with cheerful spirits and a ruddy countenance, is fully established. Read the following certificate:—

CHESTER, Delaware county.

Dear Sirs—I have had sick headaches at times for many years. When afflicted with it I was unfit to attend to my household affairs. Your Elixir partially cured me the first time I tried it. The second time it cured me almost immediately. Since then, by its occasional use, I have been entirely free from it.

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THAT the materials of which their CLOTHING is made are selected with the greatest care, from the finest fabrics in the world.

THAT none but the best Cutters are employed in cutting out this CLOTHING.

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THAT none but the most courteous and gentlemanly salesmen are employed in selling it to the great army of customers continually pressing for it.

THAT no pains are spared to ensure entire satisfaction and perfect fit to each customer.

THAT if you do not find on hand exactly the raiment you fancy, you can have your clothes made according to your measure, with incredible celerity and with perfect accuracy of adaptation to your size, shape, and general style.

THAT every provision is made for the comfort and happiness of everybody who desires to examine the goods.

THAT our prices are delightfully suited to the most economical desires of those who deal with us.

WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD!

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OPENED THIS MORNING

THREE CASES

FRENCH WAX SPEAKING DOLLS,

To which they call particular attention, as being the ONLY LOT OF REAL FRENCH HANDSOME-FACED SPEAKING DOLLS IN THE CITY.

Last Year's Dolls Closing Out at Extremely Low Prices.

CARD.—On Monday, A. M., 7th instant, we shall open a very attractive display of Holiday Goods, in the selection of which care has been taken to combine utility with ornament. That the day may be long and convenience offered to all wishing to inspect, the Store will be open at 7·30 o'clock A. M.

HAMRICK & COLE,

12 5 2t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

HAMRICK & COLE

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NEW LOTS

LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

AS USUAL,

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

OF THESE GOODS IN THIS CITY.

The quality of Lyons velvets sold from our house this season is a gratifying attestation to the superiority of the goods we have offered; and we now have merely to announce that the depression in importing circles permits us to offer the best goods at reduced rates.

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Good Articles Only at Low Prices.

$1·50 per doz. for Watson & Armstrong's Fine Damask Napkins.

Heavy Loom Damask Table Linen, 50c., 1¾ yards wide.

Watson & Armstrong's Fine Damask, 1¼ yards wide, 75c.

Watson & Armstrong's Fine Table Damask, 2 yards wide, 87½c.

Watson & Armstrong's Extra Fine Damask, 2 yards wide, $1.

5-4 and 6-4 Pillow Case Linens, 50, 62½, 75c. bargains.

All Linen Towels, 10, 12½, 15, 16, 17, 20, 25c.

Beautiful all Linen Hdkfs., 10, 12½, 18, 20, 25c.

Gents' Hemmed and Ladies' Hemstiched Hdkfs. from 25c. up.

Ladies', Gents', Youth's and Misses Hosiery

Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, silk emb., all sizes, 87½c.

Ladies' heavy Iron Frame Hose, reduced to 45 cents

Ladies' Undervests and Drawers, extra heavy, $1·00.

Gents' super stout English ½ Hose, best imported, 87½c.

Gents' Merino Shirts, 45, 50, 62½, 75c. to $2·50.

Cartwright & Warner's Shirts and Drawers for Gents.

Boys' and Misses' Merino Underdrawers, 37½c. up.

Blankets, Flannels, and Coverlets;

All-wool Flannels, 25, 35, 37 to 48c. (12 5 stu2t

Yard wide Ballardvale & Shaker Flannels, 50c.

Canton Flannels, 12½, 18, 22, 25 to 48c.

All-wool Blankets, 2¼ yards long, $3.

All-wool Blankets, 2¾ yards long, $4·50.

Best $5 all-wool Blankets in the city.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY

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Comprising all the Delicacies known in the trade, purchased expressly for the Holidays, is now offered for sale, at reduced prices, by

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French Peas,
French Mushrooms,
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L. Henry, Strasbourg, Pates de Foie Gras.
Potted Games of all kinds, in small tins.

Goshen Butter, in small tubs, expressly for family use.
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W. G. FAMILY FLOUR,
The Finest made in this Country.

FINE WHITE ALMEIRA GRAPES.

AARON E. BURR.

BURLINGTON, N. J., October 9, 1868.

This is to certify, that in the year 1864 I was pronounced by the physicians who attended me to be in the *last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and that my end was near at hand.*

At this critical stage of affairs I was induced by a friend to give "Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial" a trial. I did so, and I was almost immediately relieved. I persevered, took fourteen bottles of the "Pine Tree Tar Cordial," and was completely restored to health once more! Four years have elapsed since my miraculous restoration to health, and I am still in the enjoyment of most excellent health, and would say in all sincerity that, under God, I owe my life and health to "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!" I advise all poor, lingering consumptives, if they value life and health, to give the "Pine Tree Tar Cordial" a trial. AARON E. BURR.

Mr. Burr is one of the most prominent and influential merchants of Burlington, New Jersey. This Great Remedy is sold by all Druggists throughout the world. Also, at Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great Family Medicine Store, No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. One of the most celebrated and successful regular practising Physicians of the age in attendance, who can be consulted in strict confidence, either in person or by letter, free of charge. This is an opportunity rarely offered invalids in this penurious and money-making age: and those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well in making a note of the above liberal offer.

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THE BEST AND ONLY RELIABLE!!

ATMORE DEFIES COMPETITION.

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

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Will be issued the First Number of a New Juvenile Weekly, to be entitled the

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It will be a sheet of Four Pages, handsomely Illustrated, secular in character, and will be adapted for Young People of all grades. Special pains will be taken to render it attractive and popular.

Stories written with point, and conveying some moral lesson; Sketches of the Animal Kingdom; Wonders of Many Lands, Incidents of Travel, Facts of Science, Anecdotes, Charades, Puzzles, Poetry, Wit, and Original and Humorous Articles for Declamation, are among the things of interest that will be provided.

There will also be issued during the month TWO HOLIDAY NUMBERS, one for CHRISTMAS, the other for NEW YEAR, each with characteristic illustrations, and printed on a Double Sheet.

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READY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1868

A NEW ILLUSTRATED WORK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

"NOTHING BUT LEAVES:" A POEM, ILLUMINATED BY JEAN LEE.

This popular Poem has been illuminated by Miss Jean Lee, so well and favorably known as the illuminator of "The Beatitudes," published by L. Prang & Co. This work is produced in the best style of the Lithographic art, the copies being fully equal in drawing and color to the original. The whole forms a small quarto, and is bound in elegant crape cloth, beveled boards, gilt edges, and in Turkey morocco extra. Price, in cloth, $5; Turkey morocco extra, $10. Only a small edition published.

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TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

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FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR

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Choice Brands Pennsylvania, Ohio, St. Louis, and James S. Welch's FIRST PREMIUM GEORGETOWN FLOUR.

Also, "STERLING'S" "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, in bags and half barrels, warranted superior to any other in the market.

N. B. Persons in want of "Mountain" Buckwheat Meal should always ask for "Sterling's," which is the only genuine Mountain Buckwheat Meal, and only to be had through me.

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FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

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MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1868.

After the vote had been taken on the articles of Impeachment last session, and the air was thick with rumors of certain Senators having been bribed, Senator Conkling, of New York, delivered a speech wherein he argued that some punishment should be inflicted upon the newspaper correspondents here, who were for the most part responsible for these rumors. Government officials, especially those who are in high positions of honor and trust, should, like Cesar's wife, be above suspicion. But the honorable Senator could hardly have forgotten that there have been instances of official dishonesty, of which even the Senate was obliged to take notice. While a member of the House he had himself exposed the misconduct of an official in such a manner as to secure not only his removal but the abolition of his office.

Dishonest Politicians.

There is a vague idea among the masses of the people that politicians, taken as a class, are neither the most reliable nor the most conscientious of men. Some, indeed, go so far as to suspect their honesty; but these, let us hope, constitute but a small number who have had a bitter experience. It is better that the people repose confidence in their public servants, even though that confidence be occasionally abused, than that a general feeling of distrust should exist. Still, whoever has been a close observer of men and things here for any length of time cannot ignore the fact that there is an inviting field of missionary effort for any one who considers himself proficient in impressing upon men the importance of a close adherence to the eighth and the tenth precepts of the Decalogue. Of course I do not allude to the common forms of dishonesty in politicians, such as infidelity to party and what is vulgarly termed "going back upon" one's personal friends. These are of such ordinary occurrence that people have come to regard them very much as they do changes in the weather. When men, however, attempt to use their official positions for personal profit and aggrandizement, it is due to the public interest that they be mercilessly exposed.

A Case in Point.

A few months ago an extensive "ring" was organized here to make a raid upon the Pacific Railroad, for what purpose your readers can judge. The idea was to get the President to withhold the bonds voted as a subsidy to the road by Congress, and thus bring the work to a halt until its officers should "come down" with something handsome. A story was framed to the effect that the road was not properly constructed, and that it was being built hastily, so that the officers might obtain the Government bonds and put their own upon the market. The Secretary of the Interior made himself extra officious in bringing the matter to the attention of the President. That official, with his well-known disposition for punishing frauds upon the Government, at once appointed a special commission, consisting of General G. K. Warren, J. Blickensdorfer, and James Barnes, to examine and report upon the construction of the road.

Animus of the Movement.

In the appointment of this commission, named by the President, it is said, at the instance of the Secretary of the Interior, something of the animus of the proceeding was made manifest. Not one of the three are practical railroad men. General Warren is an officer who gained some distinction in the Engineer Corps of the army during the war. The other two are civil engineers of very ordinary professional ability. Blickensdorfer was formerly an employe of the Pacific Railroad Company, but was discharged for incompetency. It is suspected that he was the person who first gave currency to the story that the road was improperly constructed. The report itself shows that he has been the moving spirit in the whole matter. Very much of it is taken up with an argument to show that the company did not select a proper route for their road. Now it happens that upon this very subject Blickensdorfer disagreed with the company while in their employ.

Suspicious Conduct of Secretary Browning.

These special commissioners presented their report to the Secretary of the Interior some days ago. After it came into his possession it was sedulously kept from public view. In the meantime a certain newspaper correspondent here, holding an official position in the President's household, commenced a systematic attack upon the road, intimating in his despatches that the report of the special commissioners would show that the stories heretofore circulated about the imperfect construction of the road were fully sustained The President's "organ" here, which is Browning's as well, opened its batteries upon the officers of the road, and strongly hinted that they were little better than common swindlers. Still there were no signs of anybody "coming down" with the "needful." The officers of the company had heard about the appointment of the special commission; they had heard through the newspapers that a report had been made, and that its statements were damaging to the road. But they knew nothing of its character. A few days ago Thomas C. Durant, Esq., Vice President of the road, with two or three of its officers, arrived here, to request a copy of the report from the President. Mr. Johnson frankly informed them that he had not seen the report.

Browning Withholds the Report.

It appears that Secretary Browning had locked up the report of the special commission in his office. Instead of laying it before the President, as he should have done, he, with the rest of the "ring," went around circulating all sorts of stories prejudicial to the road. The "special correspondent" of the party took the trouble to telegraph his papers (one of them in your city, I believe) that on Tuesday last the matter was laid before the Cabinet by Browning, and that all the members thereof had concurred in advising the President to withhold the remaining bonds due the road. This was a pure fabrication, put out, it would seem, as a final effort to frighten the officers of the road into "coming down" handsomely. Attorney-General Evarts, who is about the honestest man in the Cabinet, informed Mr. Durant that nothing whatever was said in the Cabinet about the matter, that no member of the Cabinet except Mr. Browning, who still had it in his possession, had seen it, and that the President was entirely ignorant of its contents.

The Report Falsifies the Stories of the "Ring."

The presence of the officers of the road, and their manifest determination to ferret the matter out, seems to have had the effect of making Browning lay the report before the President. It reached him on Wednesday last. On the evening of that day Mr. Durant succeeded in obtaining a copy of it. He found the concluding portions of it so utterly contradictory of the stories so industriously circulated by the "ring," that he immediately gave it to the country through the Associated Press. The report, which is very long, is on the whole favorable to the road. The flaws it mentions are such as all practical railroad men would recognize as incident to a newly-constructed work, especially one of such magnitude as the Pacific Railroad. But there is not a particle of evidence to sustain the stories about meditated fraud on the part of the officers of the road, so freely charged by the Interior Department and its flock of greedy cormorants.

The Inference.

In view of all the facts now made public, there can be but one theory concerning the object of this raid upon the Pacific Railroad. Over four millions of dollars are yet due the company from the Government. Of course, it would be impossible for them to finish the road, should this be withheld, without disarranging all their plans and injuring their credit. Browning and his friends are thoroughly aware of this fact. They are in the last months of their control of the Interior Department. It may be that the Indian Bureau and the other sources of public plunder have not yielded well for the last year or two. Here was an opportunity which should not be allowed to go unimproved. Railroad companies are supposed to be rich. Why should they not be liberal? JOSEPHUS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers as "Elizabeth."

Giacometti's play of *Elizabeth* is a clever production, and it affords opportunities for a capable actress to display a wide range of abilities. It does not, however, wear as well on frequent repetition as *Hamlet*, for instance, and seen too often, it is in fact a trifle tedious. Mrs. Bowers essayed the *role* of "Elizabeth" last evening, on the occasion of her benefit, for the first time in this city, and that the audience was not as enthusiastic as they should have been must be attributed to the fact that the play has lost something of the charm of novelty. Mrs. Bowers' performance was in many respects excellent, although we do not think that the part is one exactly suited to her style of acting. In the early scenes especially she was too boisterous and too deliberate in her utterance. This, however, wore off to some extent as the play progressed, and in the second and subsequent acts some of the most striking points were rendered with fine effect. Mrs. Bowers, however, appeared to the best advantage in what might be termed the comedy scenes, and the little love passage between "Elizabeth" and Essex" in the second act was the most pleasing portion of the performance. While giving Mrs. Bowers the credit she is entitled to for her "Elizabeth," we cannot help expressing the opinion that she would do better to drop it from her *repertoire*, and adhere to the line of parts in which she is really great. Her "Donna Diana," for instance, in *Love's Masquerade*, Mr. Westland Marston's adaptation of the classic Spanish comedy of *El Desden con el Desden*, is a remarkably fine personation, and we wonder that she does not play it more frequently. *Love's Masquerade* was performed at the Walnut about two years ago, and it was much applauded by a large and appreciative audience. The comedy itself is elegant and very entertaining, and the part of "Donna Diana" is one of Mrs. Bowers' best. Mr. Walcot, too, on the occasion referred to, acted the part of "Don Cesar" finely, and we would like to see him and Mrs. Bowers in the same piece again. We hope, however, if the play is given during the present engagement of Mrs. Bowers, that he will make a judicious selection from his wardrobe, so as to be able to dress the part better than he did two years ago. What is the meaning of the phrase "for this occasion only" appended to an actor's name in the playbills? Mr. Walcot has been announced as the representative of "Lord Bacon" "for this occasion only" more times than we can well remember. Last night he acted the part as if he wished that "this occasion" might be the last he would ever be called upon to give countenance and support to Giacometti's burlesque of "the large-browed Verulam," and in this our wishes entirely coincide with his. Mr. McCollom made a very indifferent "Essex," except in the quarrel scene in the third act, when he played with some degree of energy and expression. The other parts were not done in such a way as to advance the reputation of the actors.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY Verdi's opera of *I Vespri Sicilliani* will be performed at the matinee today. *Faust* will be given this evening, with Madame Rotter as "Margaret," Madame Ceilini as "Siebel," Herr Hagelmann as "Faust," Herr Formes as "Valentin," and Herr Hermanns as "Mephistopheles." *Ernani* is announced for Monday and *Martha* for Tuesday.

AT THE CHESNUT there will be a matinee performance by the circus troupe this afternoon, at which a programme especially adapted to the tastes of the juvenile portion of the community will be presented. Robinson, the great rider, and his little son Clarence, will appear; also the diminutive ponies, comic monkeys, and amusing dogs. At the evening performance an attractive Saturday night programme will be offered.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Bowers will appear this evening as "Mrs. Haller" in *The Stranger* and as "Lucretia Borgia." For Monday evening *Camille* is announced.

A Christmas piece, entitled *The Orange Girl*, is in preparation, and will be produced during the holidays.

AT THE ARCH Mr. R Craig will have a benefit this evening, when he will present a new burlesque on *Barbe Bleue*, which will no doubt be infinitely amusing. The performance will commence with the farce of *Sarah's Young Man*, and it will conclude with *Robert Macaire*. Mr. Craig will also give imitations of Stuart Robson and Charles Dickens, and will make a speech before the curtain after the manner of John Brougham. We understand that all the seats are sold for this evening, so it is unnecessary for us to express a hope that Mr. Craig will be complimented by a full house.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be matinee and evening performances to-day.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the price of admission to the matinee to-day will be twenty-five cents to all parts of the house. The performances at this establishment are varied and entertaining.

CARL SENTZ AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRAS will perform at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

MR RUFUS ADAMS will give select readings at Concert Hall on next Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Tickets can be procured at Gould's music store, No. 923 Chesnut street.

AT THE CONCERT to be given on Monday evening, at the church corner of Broad and Sansom streets, for the benefit of the National Printing Association for the Blind, a number of eminent musicians will appear, and a fine entertainment may be expected. It is the desire of the association to place good books, printed in raised letters, in the hands of every blind man, and the object of this concert is to raise funds for carrying out this onject.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will give a grand concert at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, December 18, for the benefit of the Lincoln Institute for Soldiers' Orphans.

—A "champion" out in Chicago wants to pitch quoits against pistol-shots.

PARIS

"LA BELLE" SKIRTS.

All Styles of this justly celebrated SKIRT.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

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GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

GORHAM PLATE.

TEA SERVICES,
SALVERS,
URNS,
KETTLES,
TUREENS,
WINE STANDS,
SALAD CASTORS

And a Great Variety of Smaller Pieces, Suitable for

Bridal or Holiday Gifts.

Wishing to reduce our Stock as much as possible previous to REMOVAL TO NEW STORE, we shall offer inducements during December that will INSURE RAPID SALES.

CLARK & BIDDLE

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

11 21 mwslm4p PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, & SILVER WARE.

WM. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to his stock of

American, English, and French
GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
GOLD FOB, GUARD AND VEST CHAINS.
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,

Etruscan, Carbuncle, Coral, Garnet, Lava, Onyx, Jet, and Mosaic Pins, Ear-Rings, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Etc. Etc.

GOLD PENCILS, MEDALIONS, CHATELAIN CHAINS, ETC. ETC.

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL SPECTACLES, To Suit all Ages and Sights.

SILVER WARE,
EQUAL TO COIN.

Tea Table, Dessert, Salt, Mustard, Cream, Sugar, and Gravy Spoons.

Tea, Table and Dessert Knives, Butter Knives, Napkin Rings, Etc. Etc.

PLATED WARE.

A general assortment of PLATED WARE, comprising Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Knives, Casters, Cake Baskets, Etc.

RICHLY PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, ETC.

The above goods will be warranted what they are sold for, and at the lowest CASH PRICES. 11 21 s6t

BAILEY & CO.

WILL KEEP OPEN

THEIR NEW STORE

EVERY EVENING

Till 9 o'clock,

DURING DECEMBER.

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,

tuths2 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

Successors to John O. Mead & Son,

Manufacturers of Finest Grades of

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

PEARL, IVORY, and RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, Plated and Unplated, in quantities as required.

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

11 19 thstu5w PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT SALE
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

AS PER ARRANGEMENT WITH THE EXECUTORS.

THE SALE HAS COMMENCED, AND IS NOW IN FULL PROGRESS AT

OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF THE CITY.

WE ARE RAPIDLY SELLING OFF.

PRICES BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.

OVERCOATS, All Styles. SUITS, Every Description.

PANTS AND VESTS, Hunddreds of Varieties.

For a Short Time a Reduction of 15 Per Cent. on all Cash Sales in the Custom Department.

BOYS' CLOTHING,

THE VERY BEST MADE, AT HEAVY REDUCTIONS.

25 Per Cent. Discount on all manner of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Determined to close out quickly the Stock of the late firm, no other house can approach the low prices at which we are selling off, as the large crowds who have filled the store all the week can testify.

All these goods are of our own excellent make, and satisfaction warranted.

HOUSE OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M., AND SATURDAY NIGHT LATER.

Any garment bought at night or any other time cheerfully exchanged, and when not able to suit the customer the MONEY RETURNED, according to our custom for years past.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance, and most careful attention given to all.

WE ARE GLAD THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY, AND ARE GETTING SUCH BARGAINS. WE HAVE STILL AN IMMENSE STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Are now opening a collection of

Novelties, Gems and Artistic Goods,

Greatly excelling in variety and extent every former effort of this House, to which they invite attention.

Gold Watches, Diamonds, Oriental Rubies, Emeralds and Sapphires, East India Pearls.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF JEWELRY IN ITALIAN BYZANTINE MOSAICS.

New Designs in Gold Jewelry.

PALAIS ROYAL JEWELRY.

Bronze and Inlaid Marble Clocks and Vases in Sets, for Mantel Ornaments.

VERY CHOICE PRODUCTIONS OF ART IN

REAL BRONZE.

SPECIAL DESIGNS IN

STERLING SILVER GOODS.

Best Qualities and Newest Styles in

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLATED WARES

An unrivalled display of

FOREIGN FANCY GOODS,

In Metal, Marble, Cut Glass, Leather, and GOLDEN BRONZE,

Of the most exquisite taste, from all quarters of Europe.

Our arrangements, both in Europe and this country, are such as give us unusual facilities in the selection and economical production of our stock. It is our wish, as well as our interest, to secure to our patrons the benefit of such advantages in

Moderate Prices Throughout our Stock,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION [11 18wsm 12 2s

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

And Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES.

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

12 1 tfrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.

An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE, constantly on hand, suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 25 wfm13t

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JACOB HARLEY,

JEWELLER,

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RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

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12 5 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STS.,

GRAND OPENING.

FRESH IMPORTED NOVELTIES

OF

Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Wares,

FOR THE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

JEWELRY.

Diamonds, Emeralds, Sapphires, Rubies, Opals, Pearls, Solitaires, Clusters, Italian, Roman, Byzantine, Venetian,
Viennese, Bohemian, French, English, Swiss, Russian, American, Watches, Swiss, English, American, Chains,
Seal Rings, Seals, Charms, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rinps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets, Necklaces, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Etc.

FANCY GOODS.

Opera Glasses, Pipes, Match Boxes, Cigar Stands, Inkstands, Portemonnaies, Cigar Cases, Bridal Fans,
Party Fans, Reticules, Clove Boxes, Mouchoir Boxes, Card Stands, Music Boxes, Skate Bags,
Jewelry Cases, Dressing Cases, Bonbon Boxes, Jardinieres, Vases, Toilet Sets, French Bouquets, Etc. Etc.

BRONZE GOODS.

French Clocks, Vienna Clocks,
Statuettes, Busts,
Groups, Etc.,

From the best French Modellers.

Marble Statuary, Parian Ware, Paintings.

SILVER AND PLATED WARES.

Epergnes, Fruit Dishes, Waiters,
Cake Baskets, Flower Stands, Vegetable Dishes,
Castors, Butter Dishes, Etc. Etc.

Gorham Silver Wares. Gorham Plated Wares.

Open every Evening till 9 o'clock during December.

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ESTABLISHED 1828.

C. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
From the best manufacturers.

FINE JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, and latest styles.

FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Direct from Paris.

SILVER WARE OF THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
AT
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. [12 5 3wrp

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made for the pardon of JAMES CAMPBELL, convicted of assault and battery on Sophia O Donnel and James Winters and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, Oct. 2, 1868. 12 4 2t*

MEDICAL.

S. SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THIS OIL has been in constant use FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, and during that period has been pronounced by the medical profession to be

The Best in the Market.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

GUSTAVUS KRAUSE,

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OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXCIX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

FRANKS FROM "PUNCH" AND FRIVOLITIES FROM "FUN," WITH ODD THINGS FROM EVERY SOURCE, COLLECTED BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS FOR ECONOMICAL MANAGERS.

How to Obtain a Serviceable Light Porter—Take a pint of stout, and add a quart of spring water. There you have him.

How to make Hats last—Make everything else first.

How to Prevent Ale from Spoiling—Drink it.

How to Avoid being Considered above your Business—Never live over your shop.

How to make your Servants rise—Send them up to sleep in the attics.

BORROWED PLUMES.—*Photographer (to old party who has been shilly-shallying about her carte for ever so long).* "You'd better have it done this morning, Madam; there's a beautiful Light."

The Lady. "So I intended, Mr. Fokers, and I'd decided to be taken like 'Mabel Grey!' and there's that stupid man has never sent my Hair home!"

WORK FOR THE NEW PRESIDENT, ULYSSES S. GRANT.—The United States have done well to choose a Ulysses to preside over them. Not only because Ulysses is the type of political wisdom, but because, considering the plague of office-seekers in Washington, there is great need of one who has had previous experience of ridding a house of *suitors*.

TOUCHING.—"You see it was a Funeral, and it warn't a Funeral. It was only a Burrying. We've lost our little dog Towser, and as I wouldn't have him stuffed like his Brother, my Missus made me put on Weepers as a mark o' respect, Mr. Jonas."

WORSE AND WORSE.—Mr. Punch lately remarked on the suspicion that must be felt as to the previous career of Candidates who announced themselves to be "unfettered." But what must be thought of a Candidate who appeals for support on the ground that he is a "tried" Member?

PROFOUND.—Persons lodging in the neighborhood of Trafalgar Square have been disturbed at night by the Base of Nelson's pillar.

SONG FOR MAGISTRATES.—"Let us speak of a man as we've fined him!"

"FULL OF SOUND AND FURY"—A Captured Cod-fish.

From "Fun."

AN UNFORTUNATE LIKENESS.

I've painted Shakespeare all my life—
"An infant" (even then at play!)
"A boy," with stage-ambition rife—
Then "married to Ann Hathaway."

The bard's first ticket night (or "ben"),
His "First appearance on the stage,"
His "Call before the curtain"—then
"Rejoicings when he came of age."

The bard play-writing in his room,
The bard a humble lawyer's clerk,
The bard a lawyer(1), parson(2), groom(3),
The bard deer-stealing, after dark.

The bard a tradesman (4)—and a Jew (5)—
The bard a botanist (6)—a beak (7)—
The bard a skilled musician (8) too—
A sheriff (9) and a surgeon (10) eke!

Yet critics say (a friendly stock)
That, though it's evident I try,
Yet even I can barely mock
The glimmer of his wondrous eye!

One morning as a work I framed,
There passed a person, walking hard;
"My gracious goodness!" I exclaimed,
"How very like my dear old bard.

"Oh! what a model he would make!"
I rushed outside—impulsive me!—
"Forgive the liberty I take,
But you're so very"—"Stop," said he:

"You needn't waste your breath or time;
I know what you are going to say—
That you're an artist, and that I'm
Remarkably like Shakespeare, eh?

"You wish that I would sit to you?"
I clasped him madly round the waist,
And breathlessly replied—"I do!"
"All right," said he, "but please make haste."

I led him by his hallowed sleeve,
And worked away at him apace,
I painted him till dewy eve,
There never was a nobler face!

"Oh, sir," I said, "a fortune grand
Is yours, by dint of merest chance,
To sport *his* brow at second-hand
To wear *his* cast-off countenance!

"To rub *his* eyes whene're they ache!
To wear *his* baldness 'ere you're old—
To clean *his* teeth when you awake—
To blow *his* nose when you've a cold!"

His eyeballs glistened in his eyes—
I sat and watched and smoked my pipe,
"Bravo!" I said, "I recognize
The phrenzy of your prototype!"

His scanty hair he wildly tore,
"That's right," said I, "it shows your breed."
He danced—he stamped—he wildly swore—
"Bless me, that's very fine indeed!"

"Sir," said the grand Shakesperian boy,
(Continuing to blaze away),
"You think my face a source of joy,
That shows you know not what you say.

"Forgive these yells and cellar-flaps,
I'm always thrown in some such state,
When on his face well-meaning chaps
This wretched man congratulate.

"For, oh, this face—this pointed chin—
This nose—this brow—these eyeballs too,
Have always been the origin
Of all the woes I ever knew!

"If to the play my way I find,
To see a grand Shakespearian piece,
I have no rest, no ease of mind
Until the author's puppets cease!

"Men nudge each other—thus—and say,
'This certainly is Shakespeare's son,
And merry wags (of course, in play)
Cry 'Author' when the piece is done.

"In church the people stare at me,
Their soul the sermon never binds,
I catch them looking round to see,
And thoughts of Shakespeare fill their minds.

"And sculptors, fraught with cunning wile,
Who find it difficult to crown
A bust with Brown's insipid smile,
Or Tomkins' unmannered frown.

"Yet boldly make my face their own,
When (oh, presumption!) they require
To animate a paving stone
With Shakespeare's intellectual fire.

"At parties where young ladies gaze,
And I attempt to speak my joy,
'Hush, pray,' some lovely creature says,
'The fond illusion don't destroy!'

"Whene'er I speak my soul is wrung
With these or some such whisperings,
'Tis pity that a Shakespeare's tongue
Should say such un-Shakespearian things!

"I should not thus be criticized
Had I a face of common wont,
Don't envy me—now be adaised!"
And, now I think of it, I don't!

(1) "Go with me to a Notary—seal me there
Your single bond."
—Merchant of Venice, Act I, sc. 3.
(2) "And there shall she, as Friar Lawrence's cell
Be shrived and married."
—Romeo and Juliet, Act II, sc. 4.
(3) "And give their fasting horses provender."
—Henry the Fifth, Act IV, sc. 2.
(4) "Let us like merchants, show our foulest wares,"
—Troilus and Cressida, Act I, sc. 3.
(5) "Then must the Jew be merciful."
—Merchant of Venice, Act IV, sc. 1.
(6) "Thespring, the summer,
The childing autumn, angry winter change
Their wonted liveries."
—Midsummer Night's Dream, Act II, sc. 1.
(7) "In the county of Gloster, justice of the peace and *coram*."—Merry Wives of Windsor, Act I, sc. 1.
(8) "What lusty trumpet thus doth summon us?"
—King John, Act V sc 2.
(9) "And I'll provide his executioner."
—Henry the Sixth (2d part), Act III, sc 1.
(10) "The lioness had torn some flesh away,
Which all this while had bled."
—As You Like It, Act IV, sc 3.

DEAD-ALIVE.—On reading the following advertisement, we were tempted to exclaim:—

"This is the very (and)-whiching hour of night,
When churchyards yawn and graves give up their dead."

The announcement, at a first glance, is startling:—

☞ HOUSEKEEPER.—A highly respectable middle-aged Person, who has been filling the above Situation with a gentleman for upwards of eleven years, and who is now deceased, is anxious to meet a similar one. Can be well recommended for kind disposition, economical habits, and household experience. Address, E. B., etc.

When a respectable person, who has been eleven years housekeeper, and "who is now deceased," applies for an engagement, she may fairly plead "economical habits"—her "living" would cost nothing, of course. But we fear that a defunct housekeeper advertising for a new place is such a rarity that she is not likely to "meet with a similar one."

ARGUING IN A CIRCLE.—A classical correspondent at Oxford begs that we will ask Mr. Henry Lee, of "Land and Water," whether Lesbia's pet bird, eulogized by Catullus, might not have been a ring-dove, but was called a *sparrer* merely because of its proficiency in that circle.

LAUGH AND GROW FAT.—Recent investigations have led to the conjecture that laughter is the chief cause of mortality in the porcine race—when fit for the table they are so often found with "split sides."

PITY THE POOR PIGEONS!—We confidently expect to find the following in the sporting(!) almanacs for 1869:—

January 1. Pigeon shooting commences.
December 31. Pigeon shooting ends.

WOULD YOU?—What poet was mad enough to sing about a jolly bird attempting to draw wine from the wood? Tom Moore, when he sang about "the woodpecker tapping the hollow beech-tree," to be sure!

PROMOTION.—A New York paper states that in consequence of his well-known amiability and adaptability, Mr. Horace Greeley is to be raised to the as-they-appear-age under the title of Lord Disa-Greeley.

A PRECIOUS SIGHT TOO CLEVER.—Many people pride themselves on their ability to read music at sight; but commend us to the man who can read it blind-fold.

NEW AND IMPROVED READING OF AN OLD PROVERB.—(Submitted to all rascally shopkeepers who rob the public in weight and measure.) Short reckonings *don't* make long friends.

WHAT "A STORY!"—Bibbuntuck is not a little proud of the strength of lungs of his first-born. The other evening, says B., the youngster actually "raised the house."

PUTTING IT PLAINLY.—We hear from America that the Mormons have made no attempt to secure female converts from the City of the "Plains."

WHAT IS THE FIRST HISTORICAL MENTION OF A HIPPOPHAGIST BANQUET?—When Cæsar's ghost said to Brutus, "We shall meet again at fillypie!"

CHESS-PLAYING can hardly be considered a sedentary game, seeing that its followers are invariably so intent upon "the move."

CHARLES DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS.—Farewell? Pish! Not while the English language lasts.

TO SPORTING MEN.—Given, a horse that shies at everything he sees—can he be termed a good "starter?"

NO FEATHER-BED SOLDIER.—One who "reposes on his laurels."

From Sundry Sources.

—A clergyman the other day was lecturing a Sunday School class on the duty of loving one another. "If I should meet a Frenchman, in what language should I speak to him?" he asked. "French," was the reply. "Or a Spaniard?" "Spanish," shouted the boys. "Well, if I should meet an angel from heaven, what language would I use?" "Latin," cried the scholars. The preacher admitted that it might be so, but said he should rather try the language of love.

—"How do you like the looks of the varmint?" asked an Arkansian of a Downeaster who was gazing with distended eyes at an alligator with open jaws on the bank of the Mississippi. "Wa'al," responded the Yankee, recovering his mental equipoise, "he ain't what ye w'd call a han'some critter; but he's a deal of cpenness when he smiles."

—A wife wanted her husband to sympathize with her in a feminine quarrel, but he refused, saying:—"I've lived long enough to learn that one woman's just as good as another, it not better." "And I," retorted the exasperated wife, "have lived long enough learn that one man is just as *bad* as another, if not *worse!*"

—At a religious meeting among the blacks a colored preacher requested that some brother should pray. A half-witted fellow commenced a string of words without meaning. At this the pastor raised his head and inquired, "Who dat praying? Dat you, brudder Mose? You let somebody pray dat's better acquainted wid de Lord."

—"Are you a skilful mechanic?" "Yes, sir." "What can you make?" "Oh, almost anything in my line." "Can you make a devil?" "Certainly; just put up your foot, and I will split it in three seconds. I never saw a chap in my life that required less alteration."

—A fresh arrival from England went the other day to a livery-stable, and expressed a wish for a carriage. The man in attendance asked if he would like a buffalo. The cockney seemed startled, and stammered out, "Well, I think I'd rather 'ave a 'oss."

—An illiterate correspondent, who is given to sporting, wants to know when the "Anglo-Saxon race," so much talked about, is to come off.

—An inquisitive young man visited the State Prison the other day, and among other questions, asked a girl the cause of being in such a place. Her answer was, that she "stole a saw-mill, and went back after the pond, and was arrested." The young man left immediately.

Uncle.—"I dare say when I take you home again, Charlie, your mamma will have a nice present for you. What would you like best, my boy—a little brother or a little sister?"

Charlie (after some consideration).—"Well, if it makes no difference to Ma, I'd rather have a little pony."

—During the examination of a witness as to the locality of the stairs in a house, the counsel asked him, "Which way did the stairs run?" The witness, who was a noted wag, replied, "One way they ran up, but the other way they ran down." The learned counsel wiped both eyes and took a look at the ceiling.

—"Employment so certainly produces cheerfulness," says Bishop Hall, "that I have known a man come home in high spirits from a funeral because he had the management of it."

—A person who had been listening to a very dull address, remarked that every thing went off well—especially the audience.

—Said an Irish justice to an obstreperous prisoner on trial, "We want nothing but silence, and but little of that."

—An old bachelor is a traveller on life's railroad who has entirely failed to make the proper connections.

—The most precocious child ever heard of is probably the child "that's father to the man."

—A man hearing that a raven would live two hundred years, bought one to try.

A WEAK INVENTION OF THE ENEMY.—The coffee we have nowadays.

A DESIRABLE DOMESTIC BIRD—A duck of a wife.

FOOD FOR THE IMAGINATION—Fancy bread.

GOOD PLOT FOR A PLAY—A grass plot.

A LONE MAN—The pawnbroker.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

☞ PIANOS—PIANOS—PIANOS.—GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT ROSSWOOD PIANOS, AT AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION OF PRICES, FROM DECEMBER 1, 1868, TO JANUARY 1, 1869.

We have made a reduction of prices on our extensive stock of superior and beautiful Rosewood Pianos, as follows, viz:—

No 1 Class, $400, for $250. No. 2 Class, $425, for $275. No. 3 Class, $450, for $300. No. 4 Class, $475, for $325. No. 5 Class, $500, for $375. No. 6 Class, $550, for $400. No. 7 Class, $575, for $425. No. 8 Class, $600, for $450. No. 9 Class, $750, for $500. No. 10 Class, $700, for $550. Square Grand, $800, for $600. Concert Grand, $1200, for $850.

We offer the above great inducements to those wishing to purchase at *bargains* before the Holidays. We have the largest assortment of instruments on hand that has ever been offered in this city, and are determined to close out our present large stock at "*Manufacturers first cost prices.*" Every instrument is warranted to give satisfaction, and at these low prices we place within the reach of every one, the opportunity of obtaining one of these *justly celebrated and highly improved Pianos.*

Call and examine them at our new and beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

SCHOMACKER PIANO M'F'G CO.,
11 15 tuths 12 31 No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

☞ NOW OPEN AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, below Locust, A GRAND METHODIST FAIR,

In aid of the
HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM of the M. E. Church, continuing two weeks.

A grand display of useful and fancy articles, giving a good opportunity to chose from the almost endless variety on exhibition of things suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS,

and to aid a good work.

Come, and bring all your friends with you. Season Tickets, One Dollar. Single Tickets, Twenty-five Cents.

A Splendid Gallery of Paintings, Beautiful Fountain, Fine Music. Capital Refreshments. Come. 12 4 3t

☞ GENERAL KILPATRICK'S GREAT LECTURE,

"SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA,"

In aid of Monument Association of Twenty-second ward,

AT CONCERT HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7.

Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at Pleasant's music store, No 929 Chesnut street. Also, at Stackhouse's Drug Store, Eighth and Green streets. 12 4 3t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 3, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The second instalment on the new stock subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors of May, 1868, is now due.

Unless paid on or before the 15th instant the instalment will not draw its proportion of dividend due May, 1869, and those paying up ALL the remaining instalments will receive full dividends in May next.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
12 3 11t Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 20, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 20 to Dec. 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 3 20t Treasurer.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
12 3 27t City Treasurer.

☞ GRAND ORGAN AND VOCAL CONCERT, in the FIRST INDEPENDENT CHURCH, BROAD and SANSOM Streets (Rev. John Chambers, Pastor), MONDAY EVENING, December 7, 1868, in aid of the NATIONAL PRINTING ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND. The following artists have volunteered:—Messrs D. D. WOOD, H. G. THUNDER, J. PEARCE, A. R. TAYLOR, and the "ABT SINGING SOCIETY." Tickets, one dollar, for sale by Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street; Andre, No 1104 Chesnut street; Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street; Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street; Ritley's, Continental Hotel; and by H. L. Hall, No. 316 North Twenty-first street.
Concert at 8 o'clock. 12 1 5t

☞ DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 12 5p

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1.000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK,	E. A. ROLLINS,
JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
F. HATCHFORD STARR,	WM. E. CHANDLER,
W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	d. C. FARNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President,
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee,
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President,
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary,
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 8 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
LAMPS,
BRONZES,
LANTERNS, ETC. ETC.

STORE
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
No. 821 CHERRY Street,
11 17 tuths1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,
Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 South THIRD Street.
LEDGERS,
DAY BOOKS,
CASH BOOKS, ETC.,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

A large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Stationery constantly on hand.

Publisher of SMITH'S CALCULATIONS OF THE PROOF OF LIQUORS. [12 1tuths 12 3 1rp

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

HENRY S. MATLACK,
Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
WALL PAPERS.
ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.
Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 suthssmp

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS
Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 37 South SECOND St.,
9 12 stuthsmsp Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

☞ PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No 79 BROADWAY, New York Post Office Box, 4264. 11 13 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.	
On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,506 74
On Fire Risks	145,205 06
	$948,711 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867	406,845 71
	$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868,	
On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,095 77
On Fire Risks	148,317 72
	$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.	107,498 82
	$1,002,422 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052 74
Fire Losses	73,485 87
Return Premiums	59,141 02
Reinsurances	36,106 51
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,586 63
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555 89
Expenses	23,908 65
	$710,837 31
	$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1868.

$260,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10 40s.	$268,500 00
120,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	135,300 00
50,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 500 shares stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	36,000 00
Real Estate	322,486 04
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178 88
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in Bank $116,150 08	
Cash in Drawer 413 65	116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dalcett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernardou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
B. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. Mcfarland,	John B. Semple, Pitts.,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, do
Joshua P. Eyre,	D. T. Morgan, do.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,898 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,841 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693 22	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12 3

INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 8 3

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actu

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the f in present use, on the most liberal terms in respe rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupa and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-thir premiums, when desired, and makes all policies n purely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has already received with so much favor that its assura already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager,
No. 302 WALNUT street, Philadelphia.

Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

Thomas T. Tasker,	P. Morris Wain,
James B Longacre,	John B. McCreary,
Arthur G. Coffin,	J. B. Lippincott,
John M. Maris,	James Long,
William Divine,	James Hunter,
John A. Wright,	E. H. Worne,
B. Bohnam,	Charles Spencer.

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETU
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchan
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furnit etc., for limited periods, and permanently on b ings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for m than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses h been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
A. S. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas S. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlvain,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—T PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE C PANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Sq This Company, having been known to the commu for over forty years, continues to insure against or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildi either permanently or for a limited time. Also Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise g rally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus F is invested in the most careful manner, which ena them to offer to the insured an undoubted securit the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 1

STRICTLY MUTUA
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST C
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREE
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE am members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the low rates,
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 3

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPA
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicu
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its form

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallibl permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to co tain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDE
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDE
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. P pared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

FURNITURE, ETC.

EXTRA
FINE FURNITURE
Latest Designs—Superior Make and Finish
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
French Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers
No. 1435 CHESNUT Street,
12 2 wmslm PHILADELPHIA.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Dec. 5, don't go	Saturday Dec. 5, 4½ A.M.
Monday, " 7, 7 A.M.	Monday, " 7, 11 A.M.
Tuesday, " 8, 8 A.M.	Tuesday, " 8, 2 M.
Wednesday, " 9, 9 A.M.	Wednesday, " 9, 1 P.M.
Thursday, " 10, 9 A.M.	Thursday, " 10, 1 P.M.
Friday, " 11, 10 A.M.	Friday, " 11, 2 P.M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.—Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; returning leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Light freights taken.
4 25 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER AND BOOK.—FARE 10 CTS.—The Steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., and Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. Fare, 10 cts. Freight taken at low rates. 11 16 12s

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE LINE.—Transportation Company Despatch Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 12th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 14

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

A Characteristic Sermon.

The Puritan Thanksgiving was celebrated at Plymouth Bay, at which Mr. Beecher's sermon was the most remarkable feature. Speaking first of Abraham as the representative of the family as well as the father of nations, he spoke of this family festival which has come to us from the Yankee:—

"The Yankee that grabs; the Yankee that grins, and cozens, and sneaks; that smiles his ghastliest, prettiest, to make a cent, and grasps and keeps it as if it were the revenue of an empire; and does all this out of love for money—oh! poor Yankee! Nevertheless, who are they that build colleges? who are they whose States have in the worst times the best credit? They were the body politic of the Yankees. Anybody but a Yankee would have died in Massachusetts long ago, or have become an Esquimaux; 'twas such an unlovable, inhospitable climate. The Yankee, after all, grinds to some purpose.

"Proceeding to glorify the family relation, he advocated early marriages, with a view to more happy homes; but not the boarding-house life, which he exhorted young people to avoid as they would Sodom and Gomorrah. He spoke the most encouraging words about the position of woman in society, and the claims that are being put forth on her behalf to give her new rank and dignity. It was in vain, he said, to cry out against her, or her coming honors and advancement. It was destiny! It was God moving on the face of those waters. Woman began at zero, and had slowly emancipated herself. Men pretended to be afraid that she should unsex herself in these agitations and by the acquisition of political power. Ah! said he, God's work was too well done originally for that! Woman would retain her sex. Through all the phases of her development she has met with the same cry. She could never change. Could a man by rocking the cradle for six of his children become a woman? It was the extreme of namby-pamby nonsense. Sex was wool-dyed in God's colors, and would never wash out.

"He pictured the joy of a beautiful and virtuous home; and said, if young people put off choosing a wife until they thought they could support her in the finery and licentious extravagances of the times, they would put it off forever. And perhaps it was best, if the paying for this finery was to be the aim and end of marriage, that they should put it off altogether. A log-cabin, with two loving people inside, was richer and better than the Fifth Avenue Hotel without it. He concluded by admonishing his hearers to spend the day with a royal hospitality, entertaining all pure, beautiful, and joyous thoughts and feelings; not forgetting the poor and the needy, nor thankfulness to God, who had been so bountiful to them and their country."

The Rain.

A merchant was once riding home from the fair, with a knapsack full of money behind him; it rained heavily, and the good man was wet through and through. He was discontented in consequence, and complained bitterly that God gave him such bad weather for his journey.

His way led him through a thick wood. Here, with horror, he saw a robber, who pointed a gun at him, and pulled the trigger. He would have been killed without a chance of escape, but owing to the rain the powder had become damp, and the gun did not go off. The merchant put spur to his horse, and quickly escaped his danger.

When he was in safety he thus said to himself: —"What a graceless simpleton I was when I murmured at the bad weather, and did not rather take it patiently as a dispensation of God. Had the sky been brighter, and the air clear and dry, I should now be lying dead in my blood, and my children would have waited in vain for my return home. The rain, at which I grumbled, has saved both my property and my life."

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—There is an unpleasant difficulty in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, located at Chicago, which is controlled by Old School Presbyterians. So far as we can learn from the correspondence published in the *Northwestern Presbyterian*, Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, who founded it by promising $25,000 to each of four professorships, has paid over three of these instalments, but refuses to pay the last $25,000, on the ground that Mr. Blackburn, who has been elected to that professorship, and the party which elected him, are entirely out of sympathy with his political views. Mr. McCormick is a Democrat; and there has been quite a struggle for the control of the seminary between those who believe and those who, with Mr. McCormick, disbelieve that political questions should be introduced into the Church. On the refusal of the General Assembly to elect Dr. Rice, he gave $30,000 to the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia; but now offers to pay over the remaining instalment to the Seminary of the Northwest, if a working majority of the directors can be of his friends, and to add $5000 more to each professorship. Otherwise, he insists that those who have turned out his old friends and founders ought also to refund the $75,000.—*Independent.*

—We take the following from the last number of the *Western Presbyterian:*—"On Monday, November 16, Judge Edwards, of the Circuit Court of St. Charles county, Mo., rendered his decision in the Lindenwood College case, in favor of the Assembly's Presbytery. * * * It will be gratifying to all true Presbyterians, as well as to all who care to see the Church of Christ free from civil interference, that one point in this decision is, that ecclesiastical courts must be left free to interpret their own laws; nor can civil courts set aside their decisions as erroneous. Also, it is the opinion of the Judge that the General Assembly, in dissolving the lower courts, acted in accordance with the power vested in it by the constitution."

—From the New York *Observer* we take the following:—"The Fortieth Street Presbyterian Church (near Lexington avenue), the Rev. J. E. Annan pastor, after having been rebuilt and and refitted, at an expense of about $15,000, was reopened for public worship on Sunday last, November 29. The Rev. Dr. Paxton, of the First Presbyterian Church, preached in the morning; the Rev. Dr. Adams, of Madison Square Presbyterian Church, in the afternoon; and the Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, in the evening. The church was filled with an attentive congregation, and in the evening a large number were obliged to leave without gaining admittance. This church, with its young and active pastor, and its renovated edifice, has a prospect of great usefulness before it."

—The *Pacific* (San Francisco) of October 29 says:—

"Upon examination by a competent architect it was ascertained that Calvary Presbyterian Church had not been seriously damaged by the earthquake, and the building has been occupied as usual. The services last Sunday had special reference to these unusual phenomena. The first hymn, in which occur the lines,

> 'Let mountains from their seats be buried
> Down to the deep, and bury'd there;
> Convulsions shake the solid world,
> Our faith shall never yield to fear,'

vividly brought to mind the scenes of Wednesday. Dr. Wadsworth selected for his text, 'And suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken.'"

—The Union Theological Seminary, of New York city, has recently received a donation of great value to its library. The family of the late Rev. Dr. Field, of Stockbridge, have presented to that institution his entire collection of pamphlets, together with quite a number of other rare and valuable volumes. The volumes of pamphlets, which make more than half of the whole number, were gathered by Dr. Field through a long course of years, and by means of an extensive acquaintance both in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

—The Presbytery of Tuscumbia, at its last meeting, unanimously resolved to overture the Synod of Memphis to connect it with the Chickasaw Presbytery; and if conceded by the Synod, the name and existence of this Presbytery shall be merged into that of Chickasaw Presbytery. The Synod of Memphis, during its sessions at Oxford, united the two Presbyteries under the name of Chickasaw.

—At a late meeting of the Presbytery of Hopkinton, the Rev. Messrs. W. H. Smith and William Harrison were received from the Presbytery of Union (New School), Synod of Tennessee. And the Rev. Samuel Hodge was dismissed to join the Presbytery of Dubuque, Synod of Iowa.

—The congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Kentucky, at a meeting held November 15th, resolved, with great unanimity, to call the Rev. George O. Barnes as co-pastor with the Rev. Stuart Robinson, of the congregation.

—The success of the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati has been so marked since it adopted the free-seat plan that the Fifth Church has followed its example. Both attendance and church finances have been increased over one-third.

—The Rev. A. Flinn Dickson, pastor of the Orangeburg Church, South Carolina, has received and accepted a call to the Fourth Church in New Orleans.

—Bethesda Sunday School, in this city, has increased in one year from one hundred and eighty to four hundred and twenty-nine pupils.

BAPTIST.

—Rev. William Wilder, who has been the faithful and successful pastor of the Olivet Church in this city for three and a half years, has presented his resignation, and will close his labors with the present month. The removal of Brother Wilder from the city is the occasion of general regret. During his ministry in the city about one hundred have been added to the church—one-half of the number by baptism. By persevering toil, the house of worship has been completed and is now one of the most attractive places of worship in the city, and reflects great credit upon the taste and perseverance of Brother Wilder.—*Baptist.*

—We learn that there is a revival in progress in the Spring Garden Church of this city, of which Rev. L. P. Hornberger is the pastor. No special meetings are held, but in the social meetings of the church the power of the Lord is manifested; numbers have asked for prayer.

GERMAN REFORMED.

—The Lutheran General Council at its late meeting devoted its main attention to the "four points" presented rather dictatorially by the Lutherans of Wisconsin. It adopted a lengthy series of non-committal resolutions, the substance of which is:—First, that Chiliasm, so far as condemned by the creeds and confessions, is heretical, while the points on which these are not explicit should be prayerfully investigated; second, that a connection with infidel and immoral secret societies is a disciplining offense; and that, while mere secrecy is not immoral, those societies which do not recognize God's Word nor His Son, and which impose undefined obligations, are unchristian; third, that no one should be admitted to a Lutheran pulpit who will probably preach heresy (the real question of a close pulpit being dodged). The fourth point had reference to close communion; but the nine long resolutions which were adopted so befog the subject that they decide nothing, except that the council was more anxious to keep the Wisconsin members, on one side, and Dr. Krotel's friends, on the other, from switching off, than to enunciate any just or scriptural principle.—*Independent.*

—The General Synod of the German Reformed Church, at its recent session, resolved that "the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg be removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and that $50,000 be raised within the bounds of the Synod, to be paid to the treasurer of the Seminary for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings. Also, that the Board of Trustees be directed to put a competent agent in the field to collect the above sum, and that they consummate this removal as soon as the necessary provisions can be made for the proper accommodation of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, and the full sum of $50,000 be obtained."

EPISCOPAL.

—A difficulty has arisen in regard to the election of Dr. Littlejohn as Bishop of Long Island. As we stated last week, his election was carried, on the third ballot, by a majority of 1 in the clerical branch of the convention, he having 34 votes of the clergy to 33 for others. It is now stated that one clerical vote was wrongfully rejected, which should have been given for Dr. Alexander Vinton, and thus would have produced a tie. Rev. Albert Guion, an evangelical churchman, lives in Brooklyn, and has long been in the receipt of $100 a year from the Missionary Society. On the 16th of November Bishop Potter gave him an official certificate as a missionary, entitling him to a seat in the convention; and he was thereupon duly enrolled, and took part in the organization of the new diocese. After the organization was legally completed, and Long Island became a separate diocese, the convention, as an act of courtesy, invited Bishop Potter to preside, as they might have invited any other bishop present. Shortly before the hour of voting, Dr. Potter, without any vote or authority from the convention, privately struck Mr. Guion's name from the roll, and consequently his name was not called. He openly demanded his right, and gave his vote for Dr. Vinton; but the Secretary refused to enter it, and it was not counted. And so Dr. Littlejohn gained his election by the exclusion of a vote. And there is practically no superior tribunal by which the wrong, if it is one, can be corrected. In such a case the Episcopalians are as destitute of an appeal as the Congregationalists themselves.—*Independent.*

—The vestry of Christ Church in this city have declined to receive the resignation of Rev. Dr. Dorr, and offered to excuse him from all obligation to supply the pulpit, leaving it entirely to his own feeling of ability to preach. They wished to continue the salary, and to supply an associate rector. Dr. Dorr consented to the arrangement so far as to retain the position of rector, but declined to accept any salary for any services he might still be able to render.

—The committee to whom was referred the provision of an Episcopal residence for the Diocese of Pennsylvania have selected and purchased the house occupied by the late Governor Coles, and situated No. 1303 Spruce street. This is an eligible, pleasant, and central situation, and will prove to be a comfortable residence.

—The Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Alabama has deposed from the ministry of that church the Rev. John H. Mell. Offense not stated.

METHODIST.

—The Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church South, in St. Louis, Missouri, raised on Sunday, November 8, after a strong plea by President William A. Smith, the large sum of $16,000 for Central College. The St. Louis *Advocate* thinks the amount will be largely increased by the subscription of the absentees. The same congregation recently gave a collection of $11,000 for the Methodist Orphans' Home of that church.

—Bishop Simpson, it seems, is to be the German Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has become so proficient in his reading and speaking German as to be able to read the Scripture lessons and hymns in that language. At the late Northwestern German Conference at Galena, Illinois, he conducted the business in German.

—It is a curious example of the loss inflicted upon the country by our depreciated currency, even in its charitable work, that the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church was obliged to appropriate over seventy-five thousand dollars for loss by exchange, the missionary enterprises in foreign lands having, of course, to be supported with gold.

—A remarkable revival is in progress at the Greenmount Avenue Station, Baltimore, the Rev. Watson Case pastor. Nearly one hundred conversions have occurred. Four Roman Catholics and one Episcopalian lady (who said, as she came to the altar, "I am tired of idolatry") have been soundly converted.

—Rossini has left all his fortune, supposed to be very large, to his widow, with the exception of £120 a year to found two prizes, one for music and the other for poetry.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAZARD'S BOOKSTORE
IS NOW AT
No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT
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REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. J. PRICE
Has Removed to No. 723 SANSOM Street,
Directly opposite his Old Stand, where he will continue the importation of
English, French, and German Books, Periodicals, Etc., to order.
A large and entirely new stock of the best English Standard Literature just received. Architectural, Mechanical and Scientific Books always on hand. The choicest new publications received as issued. Foreign Books, Periodicals, etc., imported to order, weekly, by steamer. 12 3 3t

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.
Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of
SEASONED LUMBER,
CONSISTING OF
Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
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Shingles, Plastering Lath,
And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868

1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868

1868 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868

1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868

1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868

1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868

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T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth6
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CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
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DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733
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COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Fanning, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 1 8 3m

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
Dealers in all Government Securities.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
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We issue Letters of credit on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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AGENTS FOR
The Union Pacific Railroad Co
AND
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We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.
Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 11f

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
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STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 South THIRD Street,
AGENTS FOR SALE OF
First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also
First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.
Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.
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STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

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OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF JOHN Rittenhouse, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, December 8, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—
No. 1. Handsome modern Residence, No. 108 Rittenhouse street, west of Green street, 60 feet front, 256 feet deep to Lafayette street. All that handsome modern two-and-a-half story stone rough-cast cottage and lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Rittenhouse street, 166 feet 9½ inches west of Green street, Germantown; the lot containing in front on Rittenhouse street 60 feet, and extending in depth northward of that width 256 feet 3¾ inches to Lafayette street. The house is built in the best manner, and has all the modern conveniences; hall, parlor, dining-room, and two kitchens on the first floor; four chambers, bath-room, and water-closet on the second floor; and two good chambers above; gas introduced, hot and cold water, furnace and two cooking ranges; numerous closets. Terraced lawn in front; shade trees and shrubbery; also, a vegetable garden and fruit trees. Front enclosed with an iron fence.
Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Terms—At least one-half of purchase money may remain on mortgage. For further information apply to No. 502 Main street, Germantown.
No. 2. Valuable Business Stand, Residence and Store, Nos. 5000 and 5002 Germantown avenue, southwest corner of Rittenhouse street. All that two-and-a-half story stone residence and store and lot of ground, situate on the southwest corner of Germantown avenue and Rittenhouse street; the lot containing in front on Germantown avenue about 40 feet and on the northwest line, adjoining land of the said John Rittenhouse, deceased, 160 feet in depth, in breadth at the back end 78 feet 8 inches, and front on Rittenhouse 117 feet 5 inches. The house is well built; parlor, dining-room, stores and office on first floor; large piazza back; on second floor 8 chambers and bath-room; 3 attic rooms; 2 kitchens and 2 cooking ranges; 1 wash-room; gas, hot and cold water; 2 cellars under dwelling, and 2 under store; barn of stone and frame; stabling for 3 horses; frame coach-house and wood-house. Possession April 1 1869.
Terms—At least one-half of purchase money may remain on mortgage. May be examined any day previous to sale. Clear of all incumbrance.
By order of executors
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
25 28 dec5 Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable business stand. Four-story brick hotel and dwelling, No. 206 Pine street, west of Second street. On Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that desirable four-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the south side of Pine street, west of Second street, No. 206; containing in front on Pine street 21 feet 5½ inches, and extending in depth 62 feet 6 inches, together with the privilege of an alley on the east. It has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, sub-cellar, etc. This property was and is still rented on a five years' lease, which expires 31st of December, 1868. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—One-third cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 8 5 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1540 N. Twenty-second street, below Oxford street. On Tuesday, December 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Twenty-second street, 16 feet south of Oxford street, No. 1540; the lot containing in front on Twenty second street 18 feet, and extending in depth 57 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the free use of said alley. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, $850 may remain on mortgage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 3 5 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Four-story Brick Residence, No. 119 New street, east of Second street. On Tuesday, December 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern four-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of New street, east of Second street, No. 119; containing in front on New street 17 feet 8 inches, more or less, and extending in depth about 73 feet 6 inches. It has the modern conveniences. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $100.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 3 5 12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS—ESTATE of John Yomer, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and Valuable Lot, 1¾ acres, Chesnut Hill and Spring House turnpike, Chesnut Hill, Twenty-second ward. On Tuesday, December 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground situate on the east side of the Chesnut Hill and Spring House turnpike, Chesnut Hill, Twenty-second ward, containing 1 acre, 2 roods, and 33 40 100 perches; having a front of 103 feet 7½ inches, and extending in depth through to the Township Line road. Clear of all incumbrance. Will be sold according to a survey which may be seen at the auction rooms. The above is a very valuable lot for building purposes, and is situate near the railroad depot.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 3 5 12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—ESTATE of Charles A. Snyder, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very valuable coal lands, 500 acres, Tremont township, Schuylkill county, Pa. On Tuesday, December 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.
Full particulars in handbills. 12 3 5

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SAMUEL L. SAIN, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the widow of said decedent has filed in said Court her petition and an appraisement of the personal property, which she elects to retain under the act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by said Court on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1868, unless exceptions be filed thereto.
RICHARD LUDLOW,
12 4 fs4t Attorney for Petitioner.

ESTATE OF DR. FRANCIS WEST, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the will of Dr. FRANCIS WEST, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them to
JAMES WEST, No. 2121 PINE Street.
CHAPMAN BIDDLE, No. 131 S. FIFTH Street.
11 14 86t Executors.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 30, 1868.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of GLENDINNING & DAVIS is dissolved by mutual consent.
R. GLENDINNING, Jr.
JOHN H. DAVIS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, and GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 2 NASSAU Street, New York, for the transaction of a general Banking and Stock Commission business. The Business of the late firm will be settled and continued by the subscribers at No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
R. GLENDINNING, Jr.
JOHN H. DAVIS.
12 2 5t JOHN M. AMORY.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
3 15] FREE GALLERY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5] No. 434 RACE Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET.
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street, Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 12 1 9t
VIENNA BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.
Included in sale of MONDAY, Dec. 7, a full line of broche long shawls, open and filled centres, of the importation of Messrs. Oscar Proiss & Co. [12 4 2t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
December 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [12 2 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [12 4 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 250 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage and rag carpetings, floor oil cloths, etc. 12 5 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons,)
No. 129 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Public sale on the premises No. 1818 N. Thirteenth street,
HANDSOME MODERN THREE STORY BRICK RESIDENCE AND LOT OF GROUND.
On Tuesday Morning,
December 8, at 10 o'clock precisely, on the premises, No. 1818 N. Thirteenth street, above Montgomery avenue, all that handsome modern three-story brick residence, three-story double back building, and lot of ground. 11 27 9t

Public sale on the premises, No. 2042 Wallace street,
HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE AND LOT OF GROUND.
On Tuesday Morning,
December 8, at 10 o'clock precisely, on the premises, all that handsome modern three-story brick residence, three-story double back buildings, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Wallace street, corner of Twenty-first street, No. 2042. The house is in excellent condition, well built, and has all the modern improvements. Terms, $2500 may remain on mortgage. May be seen at any time. Keys at No. 2024 Wallace street. 12 2 5t

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.
Sale on the Premises, No. 231 Wharton street.
ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE PAINTINGS, BRONZES, RICH BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS.
On Thursday Morning,
December 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Wharton street, by catalogue, the entire handsome household furniture, including soft elegant walnut and green plush, crawing-room furniture, four suits elegant oiled walnut chamber furniture rosewood piano-forte, fine French plate mantel mirror, handsome walnut wardrobe, extension-table, sideboard, spring hair mattresses, cottage chamber suits on painting and engravings, bronzes, rich English Brussels carpet, china and glassware, cooking utensils, refrigerator, etc.
May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.
Immediately previous to the sale of furniture, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold the handsome modern three-story brick residence, with double three-story back-buildings and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Wharton street east of Fourth street No. 231. The house is very superior, has marble vestibule, ranges, hot and cold water, water-closet, heater, gas throughout; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four chambers, bath and store-rooms, six chambers, fine cellar, etc. Gas fixtures included in the sale. May be seen at any time. 12 1 3t

Sale at No. 1317 Chesnut street,
HANDSOME FURNITURE, SUPERIOR COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS, FINE HAIR MATTRESSES, FINE BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1317 Chesnut st., by catalogue, the entire superior household furniture including superior walnut parlor furniture; also, a handsome walnut chamber furniture; 4 suits superior cottage chamber furniture; fine hair and other mattresses; bedding; stoves; fine Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; china and glassware; kitchen furniture and utensils; window shades, etc. [12 3 7t
May be examined at 8 o'clock on morning of sale.

Sale at No. 2027 Camac street,
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
December 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2027 Camac street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, above Berks street, the entire superior household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, fine Brussels, ingrain, and other carpets, china and glassware, mattresses, bedding, extension table, etc.
May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 12 4 2t

Public Sale on the premises, No. 2116 Brandywine street.
RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE,
On Tuesday Morning,
15th instant, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, all that neat modern three-story brick residence, two-story back-building and lot of ground, 16 feet front by 77 feet deep, situate on the south side of Brandywine street, No. 2116. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $84.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
Immediately after the sale of the residence, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 2116 Brandywine street, the superior walnut parlor furniture, superior chamber and dining-room furniture, fine Brussels and Venetian carpets, china and glassware, hair mattress, refrigerator, etc.
May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 12 4 11t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday
December 8, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
TWELFTH (North), No. 825—Modern Dwelling.
COAL LANDS, 691 acres, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Known as the Coal Hill Estate.
TENTH (North), No. 624—Modern Residence.
YORK Avenue, No. 231—Modern Residence.
SECOND—North of Susquehanna Avenue.
RIVER FRONT LOT, MILL and MILL CREEK—Very valuable Wharf and Large Lot.
RITTENHOUSE St., No. 108—Modern Residence.
GERMANTOWN Avenue, Nos. 5000 and 5002—Residence and Store, 40 feet front.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Pennsylvania—Valuable Lot, 4½ acres.
SHIPPEN, No. 526—Two-story Dwelling.
MORRIS, East of Beaver—Large Lot.
MORTGAGE—$2000.
GROUND RENTS, Irredeemable, $30 and $27 a Year.
STOCKS.
$4100 U. S. Five-twenties, May and November.
$2.00 City sixes, old.
73 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank
12 shares Commercial National

NEW YORKISMS:

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1868.

In connection with the

HESTER VAUGHAN

case, it is worth while remarking that the ladies of New York seem to have come to the conclusion that the ladies of Philadelphia are heartless.

Knowing somewhat of Philadelphia and its ladies myself, I repel the utterance of that opinion with indignation.

There are points in Hester Vaughan's case that remind one of the "Hetty," niece to the immortal "Mrs. Poyser," for whose creation we have to thank the author of "Adam Bede."

The enthusiasm felt about her in this city (Hester Vaughan, I mean, not "Mrs. Poyser") is genuine, too.

The monster meeting in her behalf, at Cooper Institute, was presided over by Horace Greeley. Those sister columns of their sex, Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, were there, and spoke right up to the point.

There was no mincing matters; no calling of nasty things by nice names. The men and women, met together, were too matured and too progressive to stand in need of child's talk.

In short, when Hester Vaughan walks out of prison she will have a career before her, as well as one behind.

In the way we

REMEMBER THE SABBATH,

we approach more nearly, as a nation, towards keeping it holy, than any other people.

"Quintessentially" wicked as New York is believed by the most of the big cities of the United States to be, she is among the first in endeavoring to promote the observance of the fourth commandment.

For instance, an effort is being made to have the public libraries open every Sunday, for the accommodation of those whose duties during the week are too laborious to permit of their using them.

The idea originated with Horace Greeley, and not many months will pass before it will be put in execution.

All New York laughs at the

OLD MAN OF THE "TRIBUNE,"

as it sees him trotting down Broadway, with pockets like a post office, and his face like the moon with a hat on; but there are few men, in New York or out, who work so hard and do so much good.

Imagine my consternation on Tuesday morning when, on walking down Broadway, I overheard one of two gentlemen before me say to the other,

"MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS HAS CUT HER THROAT from ear to ear."

Without entertaining a profound admiration for the histrionic abilities of either Mrs. Williams or her husband, I am quite content that they should continue to delight for years to come thousands of bumpkins whose only idea of what the Irish drama ought to be is founded on the belief, encouraged by the Williamses, that whisky, shillelahs, and green kirtles are the first necessities.

While I was deploring the tragic fate of the brilliant Protean of an *Hour in Seville*, and wondering whether the rash act was caused by remorse at not having applied her energies to the legitimate, the true version come to my ears, as it has doubtless, by this time, came to the ears of the readers of THE TELEGRAPH.

The simple facts are, that one Mrs. Gatewood was a kleptomaniac, and stole from Mrs. Eaton's millinery establishment some expensive lace that Mrs. Barney Williams had left there for the embellishment of a cloak.

Upon Mrs. Gatewood's being arrested and confronted with the detectives, she was so overcome with the horror of the situation that, with a maniacal presence of mind, she asked permission to retire into an adjoining bath-room for a few moments, pleading indisposition. The few seconds she was absent sufficed for her to cut her throat with a razor she had concealed about her person.

Mrs. Eaton, the milliner, feels very badly at having prosecuted a woman who can hardly be said to have been responsible.

THE CHARTER ELECTION

passed off with great quietness, and the versatile Oakey Hall, who is as good a literary man as he is a lawyer, is rejoicing in company with Richard O'Gorman in the honors thrust upon them. At

PLYMOUTH CHURCH BETHEL

a series of popular entertainments in behalf of workingmen has been begun by a concert presided over by Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, leader of the choir in Beecher's church. The series will comprise concerts and lectures, and will be given during the winter, the price of admission being only fifteen cents.

This Bethel Church, a branch of the Plymouth one, abounds in free reading-rooms and chess-rooms, which are open nightly, Sundays excepted, from 6 until 10. Everybody can visit them, and so hugely are they patronized that new ones are being built in the basement.

MR. JAMES FISK, JR.,

who has been happily described as a "rising artist in stocks," is out in a card, in which he declares that his expedition on last Monday morning was for the purpose of inquiring into a rolling mill possessed by the Erie company.

Mr. Fisk's card is short and snappy, and he concludes with a joke on steel rails, which he says are the only stealing he has ever been guilty of.

That accomplished poet, painter, editor, pamphleteer, *feuilletoniste*,

MR. C. G. ROSENBERG,

who is always busy with pen or brush, is now running in one of the weeklies here, a long story called "Close Play for a Million."

ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF HESTER VAUGHAN—UNJUST CRITICISMS.—At a meeting held in Cooper Institute, New York, some evenings since, some of the newspaper reporters took occasion to grossly libel and unjustly criticize the conduct of a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, John Goforth, Esq. As the article, which reflects upon his well-earned reputation as a jurist, has been extensively circulated, Mr. Goforth seeks to justify his conduct in the management of Hester Vaughan's case, and to refute the slanders which have thus been scattered broadcast, through the publication of approving letters from the several Judges of our city. Judges Allison, Peirce, Brewster, and Ludlow have each forwarded to him communications to the effect that he did everything within his power to serve the unfortunate woman. They approve his action, and declare that he omitted nothing which could avail his client. Want of space prevents us from giving these letters in full.

Hon. William B. Mann also sends a letter concurring in sentiment with those of the several Judges. In conclusion he says:—

"I am entirely familiar with the conduct of the case, and simple justice to you requires me to say that you conducted the defense with ingenuity and ability, and did all for her case which any upright and honest lawyer could. I grieve to learn that your management of the cause has been so severely and unjustly criticized, and that the good name you have obtained in a laborious and honorable profession has been tarnished by those who are profoundly ignorant of the facts whereof they speak. Your motion in arrest of judgment and argument for a new trial, and the persistence with which you clung to your client, are in strange contrast with the idea of abandonment as charged against you; and I give you credit for all the exertions which I know you have since been making to alleviate her distress and possibly to ultimately effect her deliverance."

THE CASE OF HESTER VAUGHAN.—We have received the following communication from a lady correspondent:—

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—Having ever been desirous of doing my entire duty towards my sister women, of whatever color, creed, or clime, I have felt greatly annoyed at the unjust reproach cast upon myself, in common with the women of this city, by the charge made at the Hester Vaughan sympathy meeting in New York, of the want of interest manifested by the women of Philadelphia in her case. Owing to a report published in several of the newspapers of this city some months ago, that the prison inspectors had passed a rule prohibiting women from visiting the cells of murderers (which report, I have been informed by my good friend, Joseph R. Chandler, was entirely untrue), I, with numerous other ladies, thought it useless to attempt to see and talk with the unhappy woman, although her sad condition was anxiously and prayerfully borne in mind by hundreds of Christian women in the community, and many efforts were made, both by personal application and by letter to induce Governor Geary to look carefully into the merits of the case. Our Governor has most nobly borne testimony to this fact, and I, for one, desire to tender him my sincere thanks for so promptly vindicating his female constituents from this charge of disloyalty to an unfortunate member of their own sex. He received the committee of ladies from New York and courteously informed them (so says the telegraphic despatch) that "their action had been quietly anticipated *long ago* by thousands of philanthropic people of Philadelphia, *mostly ladies*. He also informed them that "any further agitation of the case would be useless; that his mind was fully made up as to the course he would pursue," and did not suffer them to believe that their solicitation had any weight with him beyond those of the women of Pennsylvania.

Three cheers for Governor Geary! "May he live a thousand years, and may his shadow never grow less."

M. A. C.

Below will be found a letter that will place beyond all cavil the earnestness and ability with which the case of Hester Vaughan was conducted by Mr. Goforth:—

HESTER VAUGHAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

I, Hester Vaughan, an inmate of the Moyamensing Prison, murdress, sentence for infanticide being duly sworn, depose and say that during the whole course of my trial, and subsequently thereto, where the counsel, Mr. John Goforth, made the motion for a new trial for me and argued the same, I was entirely satisfied with his efforts in my behalf, and I am greatly indebted to him for the valuable aid he gave me.

I have read the following from the New York *Tribune*:—"A lawyer came to her and said:—Hester I will defend you; I will bring you out of this scrape as clean as a whistle. How much money have you?" In her innocence, she replied $30. 'Give it to me.' He received the money, and then never came near her until he met her in the court the day of her trial. His name is Goforth.' And it is not true. Mr. Goforth never visited me in my cell previous to my trial. I never had any conversation with him about money at all. He never asked me for money. The only complaint I have against him is that he did not visit me in my cell before trial; but he did see me in Court when I was brought up before the trial, and I spoke to him fully about my case. He also sent a person to confer about my case. But he ought to have visited me in prison before the trial. I think, as the counsel for a woman in another cell visits her every day, Mr. Goforth brought forward all the witnesses I had who could have helped me in my case. He got all the evidence I had or could get to help me.

I do not think the witnesses against me swear truly; but I am sorry if I gave any one the impression that Mr. Goforth did not do all he could for me. I never gave him any money. I gave it to an officer to get a lawyer for me, and he got Mr. Goforth.

(Signed) HESTER VAUGHAN,

Sworn and subscribed before me this 5th day of Dec., A. D. 1868. L. CLARKE DAVIS,

Notary Public.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE "CHURCHMEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION," for seamen of the port of Philadelphia, took place last evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rittenhouse Square. Rev. Phillips Brooks presided and preached the anniversary sermon. The Board of Directors then read their annual report, which says:—

"This Mission having now been in operation some twenty years it has appeared to its Board of Managers to be a duty, owing to the generous individuals who have been its constant contributors during that time, and to the many who have occasionally aided its operations, to give them a succinct account of its past history and results, a view of its varied and extensive usefulness, and a statement of its future prospects.

"From its position and character it is a local or Home Mission, and through the zealous labor of our Missionaries has drawn within its influence a large number of persons, who would not otherwise have been met or attracted by city parishes or other missions.

"It is eminently and specially a Mission to Seamen and their families. It is estimated that it has been attended by some 4000 different seamen many of whom have reappeared at its services, and it is frequented by those whose families are resident in this city. Our missionary reports that 'about 300 families more of them of seamen, are now under the influence of the missionary, who in nearly every case, is the only clergyman of any kind who ever visits them. In our Sunday School we have about 160 children, many of whom are sailors' children.'

"The Seamen's Mission must necessarily be dependent for its support on the Christian community. Starting without knowing how it was to be sustained, we have struggled on through great difficulties, full of faith in its success, and have not been wholly disappointed. We are dependent for support on annual subscriptions by individuals, and on voluntary contributions by churches societies, Sunday Schools, and individuals; but amid the call for aid to numberless Christian enterprises, we are too often forgotten, and our 'Missionary often finds himself cramped for lack of means to be used for missionary, charitable, and parochial purposes.' We regret that many subscribers, individual and collective, have ceased contributing to us, limiting and hampering our usefulness.

We earnestly solicit churches to make us an annual appropriation; we ask Sunday Schools and Missionary Societies to contribute periodically to our funds; we plead with individuals to become regular subscribers or to give us contributions of whatever amount may be convenient, and proportioned in their estimation to our necessities and usefulness.

BURNING OF FERRY-BOAT.—Last evening about 9 o'clock, the ferry-boat Brooklyn, one of the several plying between this city and Gloucester Point, was burned to the water's edge in her slip at the latter place. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been accidental. The burning boat created a luridly bright light in the cloudy sky, which was visible both in Camden and in this city. The firemen of the former place hurried to the scene through the sleet and slush, but their best efforts failed to save the boat from total destruction. She was valued at $30 000, and was partially insured, probably to one-half the foregoing amount, in Philadelphia companies. The Gloucester Ferry Company was her owner. About two months since she was purchased in New York city and brought here, and taken to one of our shipyards for the purpose of undergoing extensive alterations and repairs. Three days since one of the regular boats in the line broke her shaft, and the Brooklyn then, for the first time, was placed in service. She finished her last trip yesterday at half-past 5 o'clock, and was then laid up in the slip for the night. This accident reduces the Company to a single available boat, until the one which broke her shaft can have it replaced. Arrangements, however, are already on foot to secure another boat to ply on the line for the time being, so that the communication with Gloucester may not be interrupted. The officers of the Company are this morning engaged in investigating the cause of the fire.

ROBBERY AT THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—ONE OF THE THIEVES CAUGHT.—The Academy of Natural Sciences, at Broad and Sansom streets, was robbed last night of ten pieces of gold quartz and twelve crystals of diamonds. It is supposed that the robbers had concealed themselves in the building during the day, and waiting an opportunity in the night escaped by means of a side window. On the discovery of the robbery this morning all the jewellers in the immediate vicinity were notified of the fact. About 9 o'clock two young fellows called at Gray's jewelry store on Twelfth street, near Filbert, and offered four of the pieces of gold quartz for sale. Mr. Gray having received notice of the robbery, made some excuse and retired for a few minutes. He returned with Policeman Egan, of the Sixth District, who took the men into custody. He, with Mr Gray, escorted them as far as Broad street, when Gray left to call at the Academy. Immediately after his departure one of the scamps struck the policeman and escaped. The other fellow was taken to the station, where he was locked up. He gives the name of William Monks and will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Hugh Green was arrested last evening, at Seventeenth and Shippen streets, for stealing signs. Arriving at the station the clothing he had on was identified by a woman who had gone there for the purpose of entering complaint that her house had been broken into and robbed. Green was then taken before Alderman Dallas, who held him in $2000 bail for a further hearing.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—John Hurley lives at Twenty-fifth and Factory streets. Last evening, he went into the store No. 1614 South street, and picked up a fancy counterpane. As he was going out of the door Policeman Graham nabbed him. Alderman Patchel committed him.

AS WAS TO BE EXPECTED, the announcement of the great sale at Oak Hall has drawn thither, during the last two or three days, about half the city, eager to share in the unusual advantages put at their command by this emergency.

Some came expecting almost to be paid for taking the goods away, and others expecting to buy the very finest clothing that can possibly be got up at prices below those of the flimsiest and commonest garments made. But, notwithstanding all this, the greatest satisfaction is expressed on all hands, and all agree that better bargains in the clothing line were never made in Philadelphia.

NO SLAVERY IN LIBERIA.—A strange report was recently started that slavery was tolerated in the Republic of Liberia. Ex-President Roberts, now in this city, and who has resided in Liberia nearly forty years, denies the statement indignantly. He states that every slave barracoon was destroyed for six hundred miles. Their Constitution uses language even stronger than ours against slavery. President Roberts is expected to address the Green Street Methodist Sunday School on Sunday afternoon, and to take part in the public meeting in the evening at the Baptist church corner of Spring Garden and Eighteenth streets. President Roberts has made a very favorable impression during his visit to Philadelphia.

SHOPLIFTING.—Yesterday afternoon a mother and daughter called at the millinery store of Mrs. Steele, on Eighth street, above Sansom, and looked over the stock of goods. The daughter went towards the door, and the mother, it is stated, placed a bonnet under her shawl. Policeman Newman was called in and took the mother into custody, whereupon the daughter walked up to the policeman and slapped him in the mouth. The mother then stated that she did not come there for the purpose of stealing, but to get several patterns. Both were escorted to the office of Alderman Beitler and held for a further hearing.

RELIGIOUS.—The Right Rev. B. Wistar Morris, Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory, will preach and administer the rite of confirmation at St. David's Church, Manayunk, to-morrow morning, and address the Sunday School in the afternoon.

Rev. Lemuel Moore, editor of the *National Baptist*, will preach at the Tabernacle Baptist Church to-morrow morning and evening.

A BLANKET THIEF.—Michael Tevelin has been sent below by Alderman Carpenter for breaking into McAuley's livery stable, on Griscom street, above Pine, and stealing a horse-blanket.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 5

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$600 Pa 6s, 2 series..... 96 | 100 sh Cata Pf.....s30. 30⅛
200 sh Reading..... s. 49⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s..... c-100¾

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

WRITING DESKS,
A very Large Assortment,
From $1 50 to $35 00.

WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY,
PAPIER-MACHE, AND LEATHER
BACK GAMMON BOARDS,
PORTFOLIOS,
SCOTCH GOODS,
And a variety of
FANCY GOODS AND GAMES,
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.
9 1mwsSm Open Evening.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Just received, a large assortment of Papier-Mache Rosewood Writing Desks, Backgammon Boards, Chess, Gold Pens, Wallets, Cards, Games, etc. French Paper and Envelopes, already stamped, in boxes. JOHN LINERD,
10 12 mwsa No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

CHRISTMAS TIMES,
1868. 1868.

We invite especial attention to the following magnificent assortment

OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Point Laces, Point Applique Laces, Cluny Laces, Valenciennes Laces, } In Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, and Barbes.

Thread Lace Veils, India Scarfs,
Ladies' Roman and Fancy Silk Scarfs and Ties,
Embroideries, Linen Sets, Collars and Cuffs,
Jouvin's First Quality Kid Gloves, Cloth and every variety of Fancy Gloves,
Together with our Large and Complete Stock of

DRESS GOODS.

Silks—Black, Plain, and Fancy.
Pim Bros. & Co's. First Quality Irish Poplins.
Velour Poplins, Silk and Wool Poplins, Serges, Plaids, Etc. Etc.

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS.

ASTRACHANS. VELVET, BEAVERS, AND CHINCHILLAS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, AND VESTINGS,

FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

We Offer our Entire Stock at the VERY LOWEST PRICES,

And request an examination of the same.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
124 PHILADELPHIA.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 223 North NINTH Street.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62, $1·75, $1·87, $2, etc.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75c., $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37, $1·50, $1·62½, $1·75, $1·87½, $2, etc.
Misses' Merino Vests, 37½, 50, 62½c., etc.
Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., etc
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 28, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.
Very heavy Grey Twilled Flannels, 31c.
Manchester Ginghams, 12½c.
Best Calicoes, 12½c.
Handsome assortment Delaines and Armures.
Black Alpacas and Black Alpaca Poplins.
Lupin's best Merinos, 5-4 wide, $1.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½c., bargain.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 28c., etc.
All-wool Blankets, Shawls, etc.

FANCY GOODS.

500 dozen Wax Dolls, from 20c. to $1.
Work-boxes 50c.; Writing-cases, 38c., etc.
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 50, 62½, 75c., $1, $1·25, and $1 50.
Gents' Hemstitched and Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Cloth Gloves,
Portemonnaies, Brushes, Combs etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 223 N. NINTH STREET,
11 ABOVE RACE.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Gathering of Congressmen—Universal Enfranchisement—A New Bill Concerning it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

The Gathering.

The Hon. D. Heaton, M. C. from North Carolina, is dangerously sick in this city. Senator Williams, of Oregon; Senators Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Yates, of Illinois; Representatives Garfield, Maynard, and Wilson of Iowa; and Mr. Watson, ex-Assistant Secretary of War, who has been summoned to testify before the Dyer Court of Inquiry, have arrived.

Universal Enfranchisement.

Senator Pomeroy has prepared a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution enfranchising all citizens of both sexes, leaving the States to fix the age at which any citizen may become eligible.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 108⅝; Reading, 96⅝; Canton Co. 49; Erie, 37½; Cleveland and Toledo, 113½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 114⅝; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 88⅝; New York Central, 127¼; Cumberland preferred, 37¼; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 89¼; Hudson River, 138 3-208, 1862, 111⅜; do. 1864, 107⅝; do. 1865, 108⅛; do. new, 110⅜; 10-40s, 103½; Gold, 136⅛. Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Cotton—Quotations are nominal at 34½. Flour firmer; State, $6 60@7·70; Ohio, $6 80@9; Western, $6·80@7·60; Southern, $7·40@13; California, $6·75@12. Wheat quiet; holders demand an advance of 2@3c. Corn firmer at $1·11@1·17. Oats advanced 2@3c; sales at 78c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $26 50. Lard quiet at 15½@16½c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 24½c. Flour dull but firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; prime to choice red $2 95@3·40. Corn dull and lower; prime white, 95@96c.; yellow, 81c@1 06. Oats firmer at 76@78c. Rye dull, prime, $1·40@1 45. Pork dull at $26@26 50. Bacon—supply light; shoulders, 14c.; rib sides, 17c., clear sides, 17½c.; hams, 16c. Lard dull at 16½c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Motion to Quash Overruled—Judge Ludlow Dissents.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—This morning, before a large assemblage of lawyers, President Judge Allison read a lengthy opinion in these cases, refusing to quash the petitions of the contestants. He said that the specification made by the respondents as to "jumping" in the petitions, and also as to the loose generality of the allegations of fraud, had been so often the subject of decisions in this Court, that they ought to be considered a settled point, as much as repeated and uniform judicial action upon them could make them so. These he dismissed without much comment. In regard to the objection that one of the petitions in this Court was sworn to before a deputy clerk who had no authority to administer an oath, he thought the decisions and practice in our State were clearly to the effect that "where a deputy is employed he has the whole power of the principal." Such a view readily disposed of this specification.

Again, it was objected that the oath supporting one of the petitions was administered by Recorder Givin, who, it was contended, had no authority to administer an oath in a civil cause. This point was decided affirmatively by Judge Brewster in Scouman vs. Scouman, and was therefore of no force. The main question, upon which the Court was compelled to pause, and were unable to come to an unanimous decision, was as to the validity of the affidavits, setting forth that the petitions were true "to the best of their knowledge and belief" of the affidavits. The act of Assembly relative to the subject required that the affidavit should be absolute that the facts set forth were positively true. But in order to get at the true meaning of a law it was necessary to look at its reason, for without reason it was a body without soul, a shadow without substance. The acts of Assembly in regard to contested elections were remedial, and, according to known canons of construction, should be construed liberally, so as to repress the evil and extend the remedy. But in this case the respondents had requested the Court to repress the remedy and extend the evil, by declaring that because an absurdity was not complied with by the petitioners they should be denied the right of investigating and showing what was said to be a most gigantic crime against the liberties of the people; for to require the petitioners to swear that the various alleged frauds that occurred in the hundred precincts in this city, on the same day, perhaps at the same hour, were seen by them and were positively true, would be to demand an impossibility, which the law never intended to impose upon aggrieved citizens. He thought that reason, justice, and law imperatively commanded the Court to overrule the motion, which was done.

Judges Brewster and Peirce concurred in this decision.

Judge Ludlow then read a dissenting opinion, which was an earnest and able protest against the decision of the majority. The various grounds upon which his dissent was founded were as follows:—

First. These affidavits are defective, because by positive statute "the directions of the act shall be strictly pursued."

Second. Because by the canons of construction recognized and enforced by legal writers we are bound strictly to enforce the directions of the statute.

Third. Because by judicial decisions rendered in this Commonwealth in time past in analogous cases, the point has been definitely and absolutely decided.

Fourth. Because the point has been decided in analogous cases by our own District Court and by this Court.

Fifth. Because a decision sustaining the validity of these affidavits amounts to judicial legislation, and this of the most dangerous nature, in that she persons making the affidavits cannot be prosecuted and convicted for perjury under this statute.

After arguing at some length in support of these reasons the Judge concluded:—

"It is a matter of regret that it has been impossible for me to convince my brethren of the soundness of my own views. Possibly, if the law had not already spoken, I might have followed some other rule of action than the one by which I have been guided, but as I could not substitute either my own will or the combined wills of any number of judges for the law, I am obliged, while I bow to the legal effect of the views of the majority of the Court, to record my dissent, and in conclusion to say, that the law of the land, and not the will of the judges, has been the rule of action by which I have been governed, and I rest my judgment alone upon rules of law in my opinion so firmly settled that they should not be shaken."

The Heenan Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludlow—This morning in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gerald Eaton, charged with the murder of Timothy Heenan, the defense was resumed. The defense, after examining another witness for the purpose of a description of the locality where the circumstances of this night occurred, closed their case.

The Commonwealth, in rebuttal, called witnesses who testified that on the night of the shooting there was a curtain hanging down from the awning in front of Smith's tavern, so that one could not as readily see into Smith's from Sullivan's second story window, as the witnesses for the defense tried the experiment after this curtain was taken down. The cross-examination of a witness on this point was in progress when our report closed.

Colonel Alexander's Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—In the case of the United States vs. Colonel Alexander, charged with corrupt dealings in the capacity of Assessor of the Eighth district, at Reading, before reported, the jury reported a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

A motion for a new trial was made, the argument of which the Judge concluded to hear next Saturday.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Pacific Railroad Bonds—The Alabama Claims and a Change in the British Ministry.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

The Secretary of the Treasury

issued bonds to the Pacific Railroad to-day up to the eight hundred and sixtieth mile-post, on the Commissioners' certificates. This is a portion of the bonds which Secretary Browning urged the President to withhold, and amounts to a million and a quarter.

Secretary Seward

expresses the opinion that the change in the British Ministry will not have an unfavorable effect upon the settlement of the Alabama claims. On the contrary, he thinks that both Gladstone and Bright will be more favorable to our Government than Disraeli.

DECAPITATION.

A Man Cuts Off his Brother's Head with a Cleaver.

Yesterday THE EVENING TELEGRAPH had despatches from Charlestown, Mass., announcing the occurrence of a terrible affair in that place. The New York *Herald* gives the following particulars in this morning's issue:—

This morning a shocking murder occurred in Fairbush's fat factory, in Fairbush's court, Charlestown. Two men, brothers-in-law, were there at work quietly together, when one went out, and returning soon after with a cleaver, deliberately cut off the head of his unsuspecting companion, who was still at work, and whose head at the time the murder was committed, was directly over a chopping-block whereon fat is cut. The murderer then escaped. The murdered man was to testify against the other in some petty civil suit, and this is supposed to have been the cause of the deed. The name of the murdered man is Dennis Cronan. The murderer's name is Reene.

The murdered man and Reene were at work in a room by themselves, and from the cut it would seem that Cronan was leaning over when the blow was struck, as his head was severed from the body, except a few ligaments in front. Officer Brower was informed about 9 o'clock that a suicide or a murder had occurred at Fairbush's factory. Officer Brower hastened to the place, which is located at the neck, and found the man lying on his shovel and some bones and fat, his head being severed from his body, with the exception that a small piece of the skin on the throat was not cut. The men at work in the adjoining room did not know that the murder had occurred, and the body may have lain there for an hour before it was discovered. A coroner was summoned, and immediately took charge of the body and summoned a jury of inquest.

The murder must have been occasioned by the petty civil suit referred to. The two men had a dispute about some money, and the case had been in court one. It occasioned considerable hard feeling between the men, which culminated in this act of Reene to-day. Cronan must have expired instantly, or, in the words of an officer, "he never knew what killed him."

The affair was generally known at noon by the people, and formed the leading topic of conversation at the dinner-table, and in the horse cars. The most intense excitement prevails, and the cool and brutal manner in which the act was committed has created considerable indignation. Most effective measures are being taken to secure Reene.

The men were ordinary Irish laborers, and both resided in Charlestown, near the factory, where they were employed to cut up and shovel fat, bones, etc. The murdered man has left a widow and children, and Reene has also a family, they being brothers-in-law, as previously stated.

Late in the afternoon Reene surrendered himself to the authorities and was committed to prison. He denies having committed the crime.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 221, being a decrease of 20 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these 123 were adults, 93 minors; 161 were born in the United States, 43 were foreign, 17 were unknown, 13 from the almshouse, 9 were people of color, and 11 from the country: 108 were males, 113 females; boys, 45; and girls, 48. Of the number, 10 died of croup, 27 consumption of the lungs, 6 heart disease; 7 typhoid fever, 18 inflammation of the lungs, and 4 marasmus.

The deaths were divided among the wards as follows:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	5	Fifteenth	9
Second	8	Sixteenth	6
Third	6	Seventeenth	6
Fourth	14	Eighteenth	11
Fifth	8	Nineteenth	12
Sixth	3	Twentieth	15
Seventh	6	Twenty-first	3
Eighth	3	Twenty-second	4
Ninth	5	Twenty-third	7
Tenth	15	Twenty-fourth	6
Eleventh	9	Twenty-fifth	3
Twelfth	6	Twenty-sixth	6
Thirteenth	5	Twenty-seventh	15
Fourteenth	9	Twenty-eighth	2

DRY GOODS.

WARBURTON.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

MONDAY,
TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY,

When the Store Will be Positively Closed.

STOREKEEPERS,
DRESSMAKERS,
MILLINERS,
AND THE
LADIES GENERALLY.

We will offer Job Lots

AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

QUICK BUYERS WILL SECURE

GREAT BARGAINS.

ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT

OF FIFTEEN CENTS TAKEN OFF EACH DOLLAR PURCHASED.

WARBURTON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

Monday Next, 7th inst., at 3 P. M.,

Being a repetition, by request, of the Trot of Thursday

PURSE and STAKE, $1000.

Mile heats, 3 in 5, handicapped.

J. LOVETT names g. s. IRONSIDE, to saddle,
M. GOODIN names b. m. MARY, to harness.
J. TURNER names b. m. FANNY ALLEN, to harness.

The above, as handicapped, promises to be the best contested and most interesting exhibition of the season; 2:29 is me will be beaten.

Members' privilege of introduction will be suspended.

Omnibuses will leave Library street.
Admission, $1. 11

DRY GOODS.

SILKS.

GREAT REDUCTION.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OFFER

MONDAY, December 7,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK

OF

FANCY SILKS

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION.

5,000 YARDS REDUCED from $2 50 to $1·25
10,000 " " " $3 00 to $1·50
2,000 " " " $6·00 to $3·00

ALSO,

A WHOLESALE STOCK

OF

RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

FRENCH BONNETS, ETC.,

AT RETAIL. 12 5 2t

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Cor. EIGHTH and MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Among the bargains we are offering daily will be found the following desirable line of

DRESS GOODS.

One Hundred Pieces Fancy & Plain Poplins
At 25 cents; have been selling at 50 cents

Fifty Pieces Changeable Serges and Double Width Alpaca Poplins
At 31 cents; have been selling at 50 cents.

Sixty-Five Pieces Yard-wide Chameleon Poplins
At 62½ cents; have been selling at $1 00.

Two Cases Very Heavy Wide Ottoman Corded Poplin
At $1 25; have been selling at $1 75.

One Case Wide Silk Chain Epinglines
At $1 50; have been selling at $2 00.

Black and Fancy Silks, at Very Low Prices.

Changeable Silks
Reduced from $2 00 to $1 50 per yard.

Lyons Silk Cloaking Velvets,
Reduced $2·00 or $3 00 on the yard.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
12 5 2t PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

HAVE ON EXHIBITION

BLANKETS,
In great variety, including best makes.

LINEN SHEETINGS,
Real Barnsley, below their value.

LINEN DAMASKS,
Napkins, Doylies, and Table Linens.

BLACK SILKS,
A full stock at low prices.

COLORED TAFFETAS AND FANCY SILKS,
The best assortment of new styles and colorings, in great bargains.

BLACK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
Of every grade, at a great reduction.

BLACK EPINGLINES,
Velours, Ottomans, Poplins, Reps, Alpacas.

POLLIN ALPACAS,
Mous-Delaines, etc., etc.

All marked down to less than importation cost.

COLORED AND CHANGEABLE SILK POPLINS, Velour Ottomans, French Poplins, Serges, Lastings, and the largest general assortment of Novelties in Dress Goods ever exhibited in this market.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
12 5 smwsst No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SWISS MUSLINS.—A line of Swiss at 17, 19, 22, up to 80c., better than usual for the price.

NET FOR CANDY BAGS.

Yard wide Net, at 12½ cents a yard; narrow goods, 8 cents a yard. Fair Committees please notice.

BLACK LACE CAMBRIC VEILS.

A lot of high cost Cashmere Veils, at $1 each. This veil will not spoil in damp weather.

LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

One lot, warranted Linen, at 9 cents.
One lot, do 19 cents.
One lot, do 25 cents.
One lot (imported price $3·50 a doz.) at $2 a dozen.

WHITE, LEAD, AND BROWN CRINOLINE. EXTRA STIFF BLACK BOOK, for lining, under regular price.

INFANTS' WAISTS AND ROBES.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, AND FLOUNCINGS.

Soft Jaconet and Cambrics, for those who prefer to make Infants' Robes, etc.

NOTTINGHAM PILLOW LACE.

Just received, a large lot, special pattern, 6¼ cents a yard, greatly under price at WORSE'S Lace Establishment, No. 35 North EIGHTH Street. 11